

# ILLUSTRATED TIMES

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## THEORIES OF "NATIONALITY."

IN foreign politics the nationality question is again, or rather is still, uppermost, for it has really for some time past been the pivot on which nearly all questions of foreign policy have turned. Look at Italy, Hungary, Holstein, and (at present) Poland. Sometimes reasonably and justly, at others unreasonably and most iniquitously, the "nationality" theory is the only pretext put forward just now both by those subject States which aim at obtaining their own independence, and by those strong military Powers who willingly go to war on behalf of the weak in order that the weak may afterwards be forced to pay the expenses of the fighting.

Not only every sound politician, but also every decent and respectable man, must have sympathised with the Italians in their attempt to gain that freedom which is now enjoyed by the whole Italian peninsula with the exception of Venetia. Those, however, who have studied the Hungarian and Austrian question are aware that Hungary would be in a much better position as a kingdom forming an integral part of the Austrian empire than as an independent State—which, in the immediate vicinity of the great Slavonian Monarchy, and with a peasantry consisting entirely of Slavonians, it would not be likely long to remain. Sentimental Hungarians may pretend that it hurts their delicate national susceptibilities to remain the subjects of any Government not exclusively Hungarian; but at least this is a grievance of some centuries' standing, and it is certain that, but for the support and protection of Austria, Hungary would early in the seventeenth, or more probably in the sixteenth, century have been conquered by the Turks. Austria may yet have to perform the same service for Hungary, in respect to Russia, that she has often performed for her as against the Ottoman empire; and, certainly, Hungary has as much and more to fear from the Czar than she ever had from the Sultan. It is as well known in Hungary as in Russia itself that the officers of the Russian Army sent to "tranquillise" the insurgent Hungarians in 1849 objected strongly to reconquering the country simply to place it once more under the Government of Austria, and that a project was seriously advanced for annexing it to the Russian empire, under the Viceroyalty of one of the Grand Dukes.

However, the bad feeling of the Hungarians towards the Austrian Crown seems not to have been diminished in any important degree by the publication of the very liberal Constitution which the inhabitants of all the other provinces of the empire have accepted with becoming thankfulness; and the last news from Hungary informs us that the so-called patriots of that irritable land, not content with the announcement that the Austrian Emperor is about to be crowned King of Hungary, demand as an indispensable preliminary that he shall go through the truly meaningless ceremony of a formal

abdication. If the Austrian Emperor occupies at present a false position in Hungary, let him by all means set himself right; but to call upon him to confess directly (what he indirectly admits) that he has at present no valid claim to the title of Hungarian King is foolish and in exceedingly bad taste.

Let us turn to Holstein—loved by Prussia, as Prussia at the end of the eighteenth century (and in common with Russia and Austria) loved Poland. It has occurred to Prussia very forcibly during the last dozen years that this little Duchy of Holstein, which for four centuries has formed part of Denmark, ought to have a controlling influence in the govern-

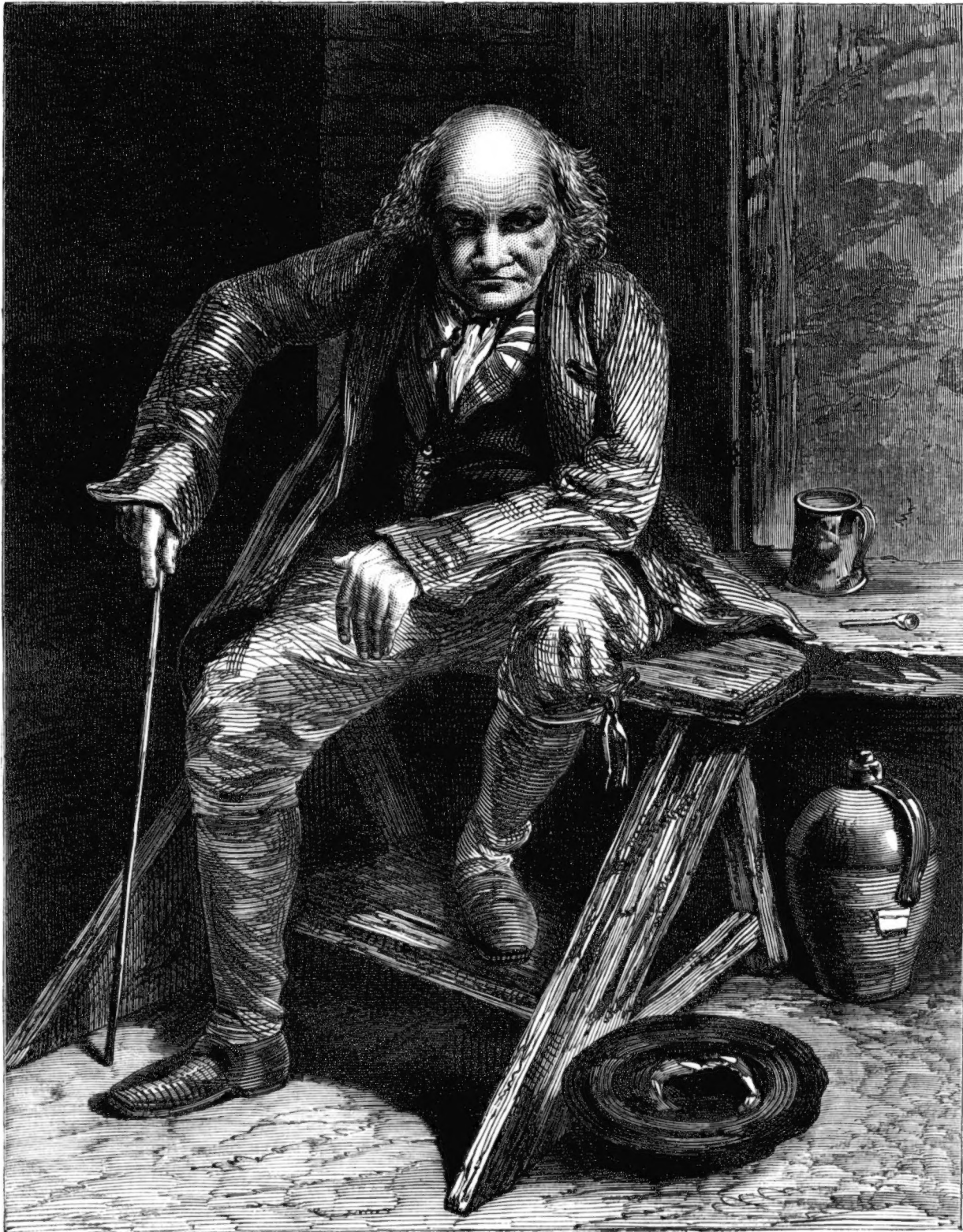
always that the Germans go forwards and not backwards, which to us is by no means clear. Holstein, by the advice of Prussia—longing for another pretext for interference—refused to accept a representative system, of which all we need say is that it was based upon and imitated as closely as possible from the English model; and because at the present moment the Danish King, true to his own Scandinavian subjects, will not allow his Holstein Duchy the power of annulling all legislative measures brought forward and passed by the Assemblies of Denmark proper, the German Confederation proposes to send what is called in diplomatic

slang "an army of execution" into the Danish territory. The other European Powers perfectly understand that what Germany (or rather Germany as represented by Prussia) desires is, sooner or later, to obtain possession of Holstein, so as to get a maritime position on the North Sea. This neither England nor Russia can approve of, while France will positively oppose the least interference in the affairs of its Danish ally on the part of Prussia. If Prussia attempts to establish herself in Holstein—if she even takes one step in that direction—France will at once march an army to the Rhine; and it would be strange indeed if, with Austria fully occupied by the Hungarians and Italians, the brave French, united to the equally brave and more robust Danes, could not with ease resist and vanquish any Prussian levies. The Swedes, moreover, are ready and willing to assist the Danes if, not Swedish merely, but any portion of "Scandinavian" territory, should be violated. On this point the Swedish King has spoken out in unmistakable terms.

The bad effects of an indifferent and double-edged theory (such as that of "nationality" decidedly is) are already being felt in Russia, where the Poles are demanding, among other trifles not likely to be granted, the re-establishment of a national army. It is so certain that a national army and a really Liberal Constitution could not be given to Poland without the Poles taking advantage of both to make one last great struggle for complete independence that, as a matter of course, neither will be conceded to them. Yet, in accordance with the "nationality" theory

(and with some others of a more important character), the Poles of Russia, Austria, and Prussia have quite as much right to demand the "unification" of Poland as the Italians had to demand that of Italy.

The last intelligence from Poland leads us to believe that there may yet be no serious disturbances in Warsaw; but nearly all the news that reaches us from the Polish capital stands greatly in need of elucidation. We should like to know what the "Agricultural Association" is which takes so prominent a part in politics—what, above all, is the nature of the Polish "Whittington Club," which, as far as we can make out, seems to be a society of patriotic noblemen. We learn



THE OLD BREWER AT OXFORD—(FROM A DRAWING BY W. HUNT, IN MESSRS. SOBEY AND WILKINSON'S NEW GALLERY.)

ment of the entire Danish kingdom, of which the population is to that of little Holstein in the proportion of three to one. During the war of 1848-9 (falsely called a war of independence, when it was, in fact, a war of German aggression upon Denmark) the Holsteiners assumed all the airs of oppressed patriots, beginning, of course, by getting a national hymn written for them—of which, by-the-way, the music was almost as weak as the cause it was intended to celebrate. But when peace was restored the King of Denmark shamed Prussia, as far as it was possible to do so, by granting to the whole of the Danish Monarchy such a Constitution as no German State can hope to possess for the next half century at least—supposing



ENGAGEMENT WITH THE NATIVES OF GAMBIA.—By the African mail we learn that the British expeditionary force has taken Saba. The expeditionary force marched towards the town on the 21st of February; they found it strongly stockaded, and defended by upwards of 3000 men—infantry and cavalry. After some fighting the English succeeded in taking the town. The loss of the enemy exceeded 200 killed and 300 wounded. The English have to lament the loss of Mr. Hamilton, mate of H. M. S. *Arrogant*, two marines, and two seamen of the same vessel. A good many of our men were wounded. Twelve prisoners were taken, and two of the King's sons were killed in the town.—Advice from Bonny report that another of those horrible cannibal feasts so degrading to Africa had again occurred in the river during the stay of the mail-steamer, and under the very eyes of the white men. The victims in this instance were some unoffending negroes captured from a neighbouring tribe. Their heads were cut off and publicly exhibited in front of the Ju-Ju House (place of worship) in the centre of the town.



## AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

THE ITALIAN KINGDOM.

AFTER a well-sustained fire, which lasted four days, Civitella del Tronto has surrendered to General Mezzocapo.

The *Moniteur* informs us that, notwithstanding General Fergola surrendered Messina unconditionally, King Victor Emmanuel has consented to grant him the terms agreed on with the Emperor's Government before the fall of the citadel was known.

The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies having passed the law declaring Victor Emmanuel "King of Italy," the official announcement of the fact has been made in the Government organ of Turin.

The whole of the Cavour Ministry has resigned. The announcement was made on Wednesday by the Count himself in the Chamber of Deputies. In his speech on the occasion Count Cavour said he had advised the King to form a Ministry in which all the different elements of the new kingdom will be represented. It is believed that the King will intrust Count Cavour with the formation of the new Cabinet. The Council of Lieutenantcy at Naples is to be remodelled, and to be placed under the central Government. The Chamber of Deputies stands adjourned until a new Ministry has been formed.

The Chamber of Deputies at Turin are exhibiting great earnestness for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. Count Cavour, pressed by the inquiries of several members on Friday, promised to give explanations upon the question on the 21st inst.; but, notwithstanding this promise, the Chamber on the following day passed a unanimous vote declaring the urgency of the discussion.

On the 19th ult. fêtes were held all over Italy in honour of Garibaldi's birthday.

The women of Pisa have signed an address calling on King Victor Emmanuel to proceed for the liberation of Venice by negotiation or by arms.

### ROME.

At Rome, on the 18th, a consistory was held, at which the Pope had an opportunity of expressing himself upon the present position of Italy and the Papacy. He defended the Papal Government from the charge of being opposed to civilisation, and declared that it only opposed the pretended modern civilisation which persecuted the Church and trampled justice under foot. He stated that he would himself have spontaneously granted all reasonable concessions, and would have gladly abided by the counsels of the Catholic Sovereigns but that he could not receive the advice or submit to the unjust demands of an usurping Power.

It is stated meanwhile that the Pope has received an autograph letter from the Emperor of the French which may possibly influence his further movements.

Popular demonstrations are continuing at Rome. General Goyon prevented a manifestation on the 14th by an imposing display of military force. In almost every street placards in favour of Victor Emmanuel were nevertheless distributed and posted. Several arrests were made in consequence.

## PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL SPEECH.

THE ceremony of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration as President took place on the 4th inst., at Washington. The following is a summary of the speech delivered by President Lincoln on the occasion:—

After a few preliminary remarks, Mr. Lincoln said:—  
"Apprehension seemed to exist among the people of the Southern States that, by the accession of a Republican Administration, their property, peace, and personal security are endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such an apprehension. I quote one of my former speeches, in which I declared that 'I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right, as I have no inclination, to do so.' Those who nominated and elected me placed on the platform for my acceptance, and as a law for themselves and me, the following resolutions:—

It is resolved that the maintenance, inviolate, of the rights of the States, and especially the rights of each State, to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment, is exclusively essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends.

We denounce lawless invasion by armed force of any State or territory, no matter under what pretext, as the gravest of crimes.

"I now reiterate those sentiments, and press it upon public attention that the property, peace, and security of no section are endangered by the incoming Administration. There is much controversy respecting the delivering up of fugitives from service or labour. The following clause is, however, plainly written in the Constitution:—

No person held to service or labour in one State under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

"To the proposition that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause shall be delivered up all members of Congress are bound by oath. I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservation, and with no purpose of construing the Constitution or laws by any exceptional rules. I enter upon my task under great and peculiar difficulties. The Constitution of our Liberal Union, heretofore menaced, is now formidably attacked. I hold that in contemplation of our universal State and of its Constitution the union of these States is perpetual, and shall continue to execute all its express provisions. Our national Constitution and our Union endure for ever. No State upon its own mere motion can get out of the Union. Resolutions and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances. I therefore consider the Union as unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care that the laws of the Union are fully executed in all the States. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as a declared purpose of union, that will be constitutionally defended, maintains itself. In doing this there shall be no bloodshed nor violence, unless forced upon the national authority. The power confided in me shall be used to hold, occupy, and to possess property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties imposed. Beyond what is necessary for those objects there will be no invasion or force. Where the hostility to the United States is so great and universal as to prevent citizens from holding offices there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among people who object. The mails, unless repelled will continue to be furnished to all parts of the Union. I understand that a proposed amendment to the Constitution has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of States, including that of persons held to service. I will say that I have no objection to this amendment being made express and irrevocable."

After an appeal to all parties to consider the subject well and calmly, Mr. Lincoln concluded as follows:—"In your hands, disaffected fellow-countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. Government will not assail you so that you can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have most solemnly to protect and defend it. I am loth to close thus. We are not enemies, but friends, and we must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break, our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart in this broad land, will yet swell a chorus of union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

Much cheering took place when during the delivery of his speech, President Lincoln made any allusion to Union.

Thirty-thousand people were present. No noise, confusion, or

disturbance of any kind took place. Everything passed off peacefully.

The *New York Herald* says that not a single pledge or proposition with regard to the future is contained in the inaugural Message from beginning to end, and that it abounds with threats and cunning. The *New York Times* praises the inaugural speech warmly.

The *New York Herald*, describing the proceedings of Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, says:—"President Buchanan and Chief Justice Taney listened with the utmost attention to every word of the address, and at its conclusion the latter administered the usual oath, in taking which Mr. Lincoln was vociferously cheered. The ceremony was exceedingly impressive. Mr. Buchanan accompanied Mr. Lincoln to the main hall, and there took his farewell leave of him, expressing the hope, in cordial terms, that his administration might prove a happy and prosperous one."

### IRELAND.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN DUBLIN.—The national banquet in honour of St. Patrick took place on Monday night in the Rotunda. From 250 to 300 persons sat down to dinner. The gallery was crowded by spectators, including ladies, who paid 1s. for admission. The names of but three priests appear in the list of those who attended, and The O'Donoghue was the solitary member of Parliament who gave the proceedings the sanction of his presence, though several others were invited. The assembly was "national" in the mere sectional sense, representing the party which formerly went by the name of "Young Ireland." Of course, a good deal of nonsense was talked in the course of the evening. The O'Donoghue warned his audience that they must be moderate, for they could not afford "another 1848;" but they need not despair, for throughout the length and breadth of Ireland there was "a deep sympathy for the French people—a powerful, generous, and gallant nation, which has proved over and over again that it has a heart to feel for, and a sword able to avenge, the wrongs of others."—A Mr. Holland said, "The volunteers would set a fine example of 'moral force'—namely, 100,000 soldiers, 100,000 bayonets, and 1000 pieces of cannon. That was the 'moral' force he would have; that was the only moral force that would ever achieve the independence of Ireland."—The most moderate and sensible speech was delivered by a priest, Mr. Kenyon.

### SCOTLAND.

AN AYRSHIRE FAGAN.—A fellow, answering in some respects to Dickens's Fagan, is quartered in the prison of Ayr. His name is Reid, and the spot favoured with his enterprise was the small town of Saltcoats, where he kept a large store. It had long been suspected that Reid had dealings with queer characters; but he was cunning enough to ward off detection, favoured by the facilities afforded by his business. A few weeks ago, however, he took it into his head to become a bankrupt, and his creditors took personal security by lodging him in the prison of Ayr. Then facts began to ooze out. In his own house, and in the dwellings of known accomplices—of whom he had a large number—property to the value of nearly £1000 was discovered, a great proportion of which is known to be stolen goods. One of his accomplices, named Taylor, was found, according to his own statement, very ill in bed, but being aided out in his helpless condition a gold watch and two silver ones were found beneath where he was lying. In another house a woman of his acquaintance was found nursing, with great solicitude, a sick infant; on examination a bag was found slung to the child's back containing money to the amount of £142. It is supposed that he had in all about forty accomplices, male and female. It is believed that all Reid's doings have not yet come to light. A charge of forgery is being investigated; as also a charge of being accessory to an attempt to scuttle the brig *Eliza*, chartered by him for the conveyance of delf ware. A story is also current of an attempt he made to dispose of a party who came from a distance to dun him for money, by consigning him to the care of some female associates, with orders to drug him, and fleece him of all his money and papers. The ladies failed to obey orders, and were threatened with vengeance, but have retaliated by communicating the story to the police.

A SCHOLASTIC RIOT.—A scene rather unusual in a Scotch university took place on Saturday at the installation of the Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen. Two gentlemen were put forward for the rectorship, and, through the peculiarity of voting by nations, Mr. Maitland, the Solicitor-General for Scotland, the most unpopular candidate, was apparently elected. The "scene" at the installation was most disorderly. There was a complete fight between the professors and the students, and the "installation" was quite a nominal thing.

### THE PROVINCES.

LIGHTNING.—During a storm which broke over Trevance, Cornwall, last week, the electric fluid struck the cottage of a labouring man named Champion. It passed down the chimney into the house, tearing everything in its way; one of the pillows on the bed in which Champion's invalid wife was lying was cut in two as if with a knife, and the pieces thrown to the other end of the room. The headpiece of the bed was broken in two, and the bed-curtains were rent to pieces. Two children who at the time were playing on the window-bench of the same room were not hurt, although the window was carried clean out. The bricks and stones which fell from the chimney alighted on the bed, almost burying the sick woman, but, happily, she was not seriously hurt. The electric fluid passed downwards through the floor, breaking the hearthstone and splitting the mantelpiece in pieces. The lightning then struck on the ground floor, and tore up the stone just where a young woman was standing; she was knocked down and rendered temporarily senseless.

MR. ROEBUCK AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.—At a meeting held in Sheffield, on Monday night—Mr. Councillor Booth in the chair—it was resolved that a copy of the following resolution be forwarded to Mr. Roebuck, and a prompt reply requested:—"That, in consideration of the wide-spread surprise and regret with which Mr. Roebuck's recent speech on Italian affairs has been received, this meeting deems it an imperative duty respectfully but urgently to request that gentleman to pay a visit to his constituents, for the purpose of fully explaining the views enunciated in the before-mentioned speech."

ANOTHER BARRACK ASSASSIN.—As Sergeant Austin, of the 58th Regiment, at present stationed at Sheffield, was sitting at tea with his wife a few days since, a private named Smith rushed into the room and discharged a rifle loaded with ball at Austin. Fortunately, the intended victim quickly stopped, and so saved his life, receiving, however, a flesh wound in the shoulder. An old grudge, arising from some enforcement of discipline, is all-gone as the cause of this outrage.

DREADFUL MURDER IN LIVERPOOL.—About five o'clock on Sunday afternoon a party of Manila seamen, lodging at the house of a man named Phillips, in Liverpool, were playing cards, when a Portuguese sailor took some liberty with the servant girl, upon which a Spanish sailor took offence and challenged the other to fight. They both went into the street, and directly afterwards the Portuguese was seen to strike the other in the neck. He fell down, and on some one going to his assistance his throat was found to be cut, and death ensued a few minutes afterwards. In the meantime the suspected murderer had re-entered the house and changed his clothes. A police-officer was then called in and the Portuguese given into custody. The officer had a narrow escape of his own life, for the fellow endeavoured to stab him with a razor, which he afterwards threw into the fire. The prisoner was brought up at the Liverpool Police Court on Monday, and, after evidence was given to the above effect, remanded.

OUR NEW SHIPS.—Orders have been received at Chatham dockyard for a squadron of five steam-irrigators and other vessels of war to be built, in addition to the line-of-battle and other screw-steamer now in progress. The following are the names and number of guns of the new vessels:—The *Boadicea*, 51; the *Pactolus*, 22; the *Diligence*, 17; the *Salamis*, 4; and the *Albatross*, 4. The above ships of war will be commenced immediately the vessels now on the stocks (several of which are in a very forward state) are completed. The ships building at Chatham are the *Bulwark*, 91; the *Royal Oak*, 91; the *Boliviera*, 51; the *Rattlesnake*, 21; the *Menai*, 21; the *Reindeer*, 17; and the *Myrmidon*, 4. The Lords of the Admiralty have decided on naming the large iron multi-deck steamers about to be commenced at Chatham dockyard the *Achilles*. The new vessel will be an improvement on those of the same description recently built, and her dimensions will be somewhat larger. Her engines will be nominally of 1250-horse power, but they will be capable of being worked up to considerably over 2000-horse power. She will be pierced for forty guns, all of which will be the long-range Armstrongs.

THE LATE MR. MANDEVILLE.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. John Henry Mandeville, late Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic, which took place at his residence on Saturday last. Mr. Mandeville had almost attained the advanced age of eighty-eight, and he was the oldest surviving member of the diplomatic service. His long career embraced an extraordinary variety of incidents and events. As a boy he entered the Navy; he subsequently held a commission in a dragoon regiment; he was selected to be the British agent in France for the exchange of prisoners before the Peace of Amiens; he was attached to Lord Whitworth's Embassy, he was secretary to Sir Arthur Paget at Vienna in 1805, and he afterwards served in the missions of Frankfurt, Constantinople, Lisbon, Paris, &c. In 1835 he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Buenos Ayres, where he remained eleven years.

## THE DEBATE IN THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

THE proceedings in the Corps Legislatif on Thursday week were of much greater interest than on any former day. M. Jules Favre proposed an amendment to the Address calling for the abolition of the law of general safety, and of all other exceptional laws, and the removal of the restrictions from the press, &c. M. Favre said it could not be imagined that France should remain a Platonic apostle of liberty without obtaining liberty herself. He protested against the present condition of municipal power, and against the system of candidates being nominated by the Government in the elections, and severely censured the régime of the press. The hon. member's speech created an immense sensation, and at its termination the sitting was suspended.

On its being resumed M. Baroche replied moderately to the arguments used respecting the interior policy of the Government, and spoke against the adoption of M. Favre's amendment.—M. Emile Ollivier defended the liberty of the press; but the amendment was rejected, and the first paragraph of the Address was adopted.

Next day M. Gillibert protested against an omission in the *Moniteur* of the words "I, who am a Republican," pronounced the previous day by M. Ollivier in his speech. The President explained that those words had escaped a member whose speech was, in other respects, marked by honesty and moderation; therefore he had expunged them. The Assembly then dropped the matter by passing to the order of the day, and the debate was continued on the second paragraph of the Address, which was adopted.

The debate on Saturday was entirely confined to commercial subjects. In reply to the demand of several members to be informed whether the 1st of October, 1861, was to be maintained as the date for execution of the Treaty with England, M. Baroche said the question was not settled; and if it became necessary to fix a later date the Chamber would be called on to decide the matter.

M. Magne delivered, on Monday, a lengthened defence of the financial arrangements of the Government, which had been impugned by MM. Devinck and Darimon. M. Magne contended that at no time had so much economy and so much judgment characterised the management of the fiscal resources of France.

M. Jules Favre proposed an amendment to paragraph 17 regretting the re-establishment of the military system of administration in Algeria. He explained and condemned the inconveniences of the military system, which he said paralysed colonisation. M. Allard, the Government Commissioner, opposed the amendment. It was rejected of course.

The paragraph relating to the annexation of Savoy and Nice was next discussed. Count Deboigne explained the motives which decided the annexation, one of which, he said, was the anti-Catholic policy of Piedmont.

On the paragraph relating to Syria, M. Nogent Laurent lamented the feeling of distrust which prevailed in England. England was wrong in supposing that the object of the occupation was to deprive her of the route to India. The French occupied Syria simply from motives of humanity. M. Baroche said that the whole world was in favour of the maintenance of the patronage of France over the Christians in the East. France intended completely to fulfil her mission.

By this time the address up to paragraph 24 had been agreed to.

SIR BALDWIN WALKER.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* believes it can state with some degree of certainty that it has been decided by the Government to recall Sir Baldwin Walker, in order that he may be examined before the Committee recently appointed by the House of Commons. It is expected that the order for Sir Baldwin's return will reach him at Ascension. The *Narcissus*, Sir Baldwin's flag-ship, will continue her course with the Admiral's family to the Cape, and the command of the station will be placed, *pro tem.*, in the hands of the senior officer.

## THE CURIOSITY-STREET OF PEKIN.

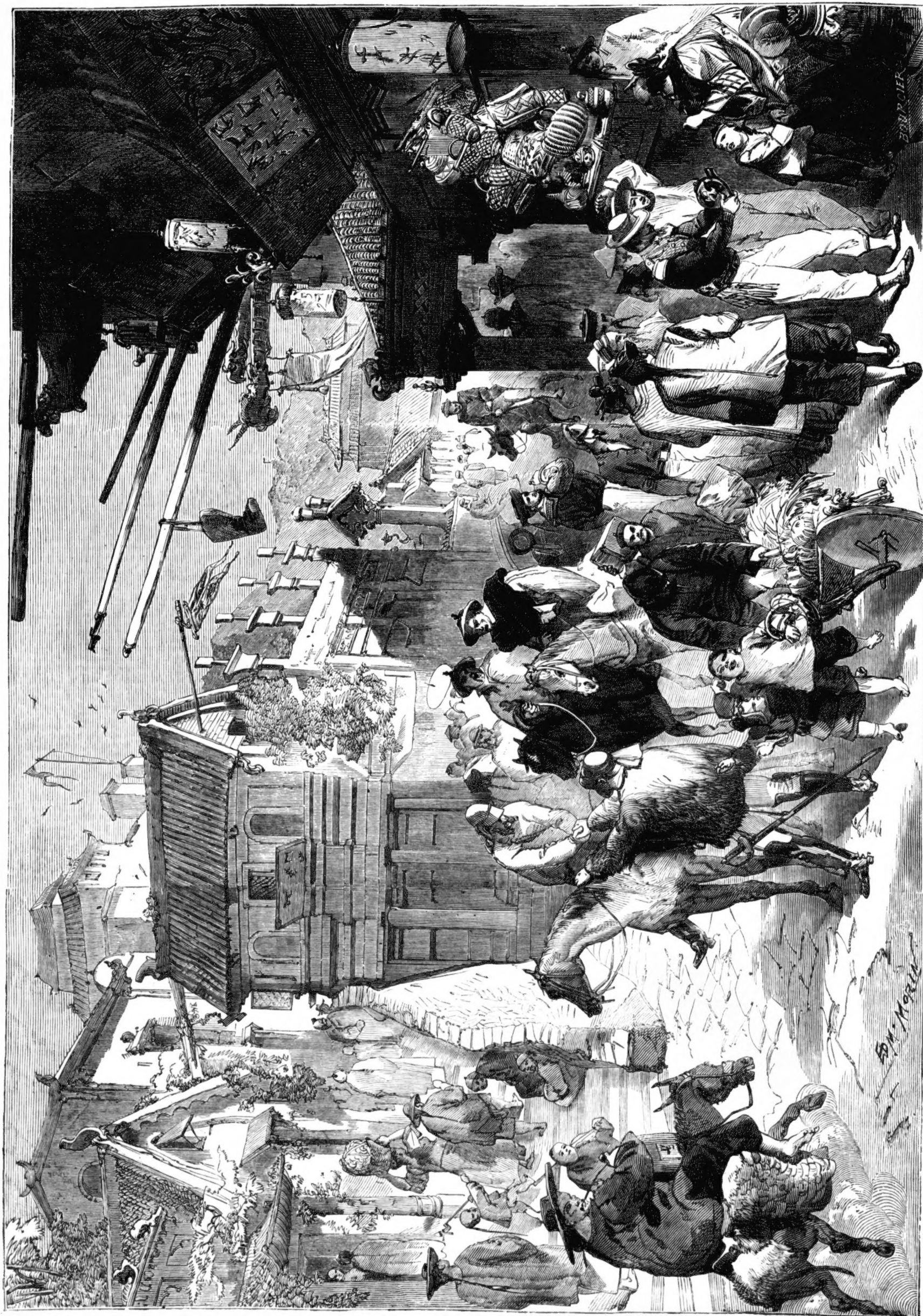
EVEN the late war, which has served to dispel many of our former illusions respecting China, has not altogether subverted the early association which has always regarded the Celestial Empire as the universal dépôt and manufactory of curiosities—of grotesque and extravagant ornaments, of maniacal combinations from the fantastic and impossible, some of them elaborate and beautiful in execution, notwithstanding the utter absurdity of their design.

Many of us remember the story told by the late Mr. Albert Smith of the passion with which the Chinese shopkeepers will label the most irrational articles as curiosities of great value and even talismanic influence, and of how, amidst a number of beautiful articles of Chinese workmanship, he saw exposed for sale a number of things utterly worthless and discarded amongst the refuse litter of the European visitors, conspicuous amongst them being an old and battered sardine-box, which was cherished as being particularly valuable, probably on account of the brass seal on the top, which bore the name of the vender, and had to them some mysterious meaning. The entry of the allied army into Peking gave such amongst them as had a taste that way ample opportunity for becoming possessors of Chinese "gimcracks," for there is a whole street (that represented in our Engraving) which was devoted entirely to the business of the dealers in "fancy goods." Only imagine a Chinese Lowther Arcade, with the full play of the Celestial imagination developed to the utmost extent on stall and doorpost, in teapots, in fans, in carved ivory balls, in grotesque images, in lacquered and gold and vermilion gewgaws, in silks of gossamer fineness, in magnificent chessmen, in wild realisations of distortion, such as men with dragons' heads, fishes with the feet of beasts, and flowers perching upon birds. To view all these the passenger is invited by the enormous dragons' heads made of sheet iron or of painted cardboard which are displayed as ensigns.

Should you go near the stalls by pushing your way through the crowd, the shopkeeper, who sits close to his door, is down upon you in a moment, and tries to drag you into the passage. They call to you in a confidential and yet imploring manner to come and look at their goods; they seize you by the arm or, if necessary, by the skirts; they throw themselves upon you, and finally succeed in getting you inside. Here he unfolds his wonderful treasures to you while you are congratulating yourself upon having escaped from his fellow-traders, who have all the while been fighting with him for your possession, and endeavouring to secure you by force, physical and lingual. Having once landed you safely, he proceeds to fasten the door, and while you recover yourself produces the marvels which will tempt you to buy. You begin to believe that you are in a strange dream of fragrant woods, of ivory, of tortoiseshell, of fans, of lanterns, of nightmares in general, and, finally, if you recover yourself in time to bargain shrewdly, may go away with some very beautiful specimens of Chinese industry at a not very ruinous price.

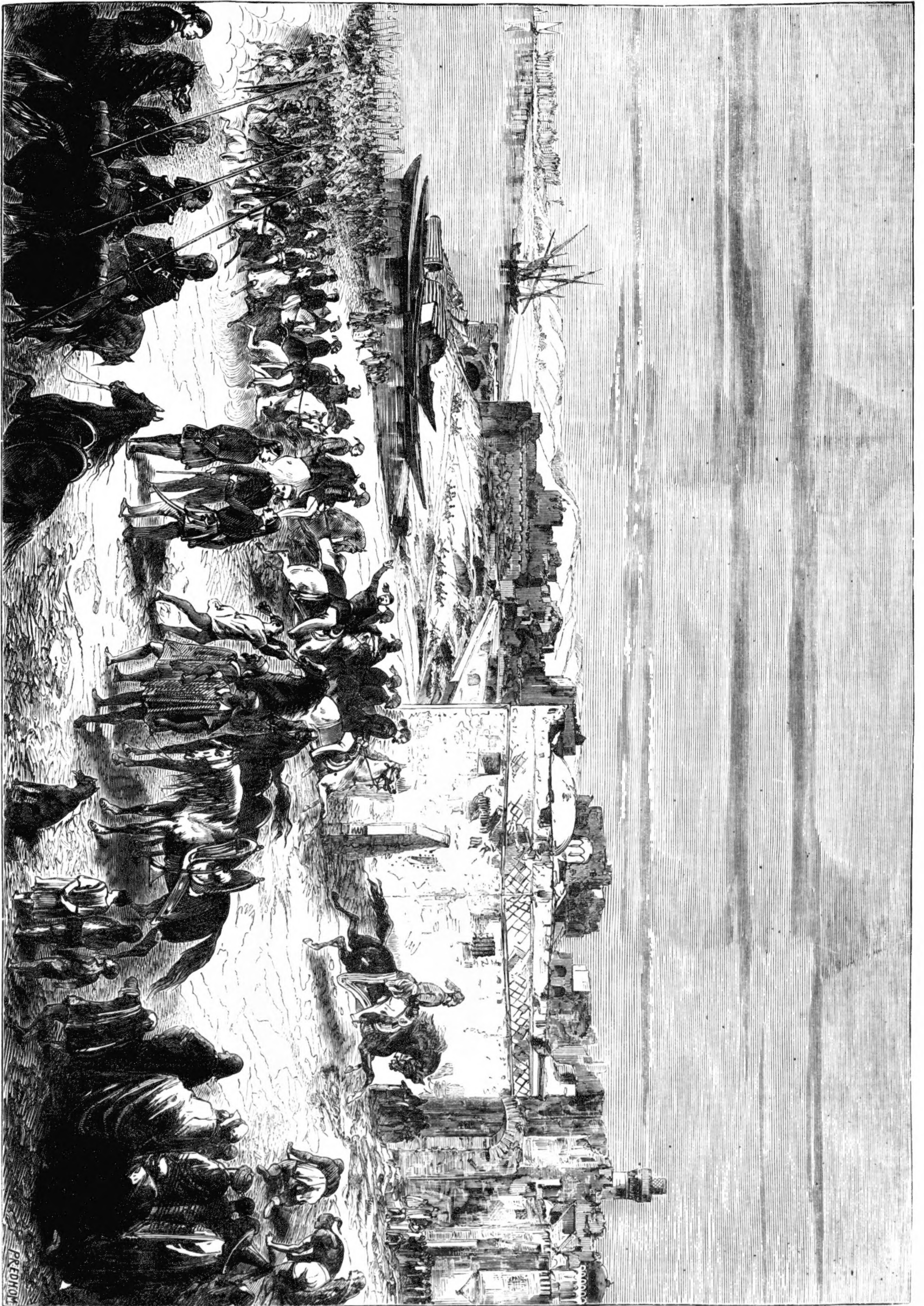
This Curiosity-street is altogether extraordinary, although there is something like it in almost every Chinese town. Notwithstanding the granite pavement, the crowds of passengers, joined to the damp atmosphere, often make the mud intolerable, and you are splashed from head to foot. When you leave Peking you can readily obtain an exchange of money at the building where the tailed pennant hangs as a sign to distinguish it from the shops where monsters and dragons grin from the eaves upon the pig-tailed throng, who walk, or saunter, or lounge about, or ride by perched upon asses. In the midst of this strange noisy hurly-burly, one may, perhaps, see a priest of Fo, dressed in his long grey robe, and on his way to the pagoda; a few female bonzes, or a file of bamboo-supported palanquins, in the midst of which is borne a fat and solemn individual, who might pass for the popular realisation of a live Chinese alderman, and is a mandarin of awful power, wearing a gold button on his cap.





CURIOSITY STREET, PEKIN.





DEPARTURE OF THE VICEROY OF EGYPT AT OUECH, ON THE RED SEA, ON HIS WAY TO MEDINA.—(FROM A SKETCH BY M. DOUGHERTY.)

REDHOT



# INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 152. MINISTERIAL TRANSMUTATIONS.

It is quite true that when men descend from the back seats to the Ministerial bench they undergo a strange transmutation. The voluble talkers are paralysed; the ardent Reformers lose all their ardour, and defend the *status quo*; and the frank and outspoken suddenly enwrap themselves in an impenetrable cloak of official reserve. For example, who is more eloquent than Mr. Bernal Osborne when out of place; and who more silent when in? On the back benches he is loud-tongued, eloquent, witty, and audacious; but transfer him to the Ministerial bench and where are his gibes now, his gambols, his flashes of merriment that used to set the House in a roar? Why, the honourable gentleman is as mute as Yorick's skull. Again, Mr. Charles Gilpin was not an infrequent talker when he was out of office, but now he seldom or never speaks; and the same may be said of many others. Mr. Hutt, for instance, the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, when he was an independent member had a good deal to say on various subjects, but now he is entirely silent. Mr. Headlam, again, the Judge Advocate, was a frequent talker when he sat below the gangway; but now he hears, sees, votes, and says nothing. The higher officials—such men as Mr. Milner Gibson, Mr. Lowe, &c.—still talk; but even over them a manifest change has passed. When they speak it is merely on subjects connected with their offices; on other matters they seldom open their lips; and, further, all their ardour and zeal for change—change in the Constitution, change in the Administration—seems to have evaporated and gone; and instead of bold criticism, free, outspoken advocacy of reform, we have cold official reserve, and a disposition rather to defend things as they are than to advocate progress and change.

## HOW BROUGHT ABOUT.

Now, how is this? Why do eloquent men become silent? Why do ardent reformers lose all their zeal when they step from the heights to the floor, or migrate from below the gangway to the Ministerial bench? Are those mysterious boxes which they carry mesmeric? Is the atmosphere of Downing-street charmed? How is it? Well, Lord Palmerston, in answer to Mr. Bright, who said that the Ministerial bench is a "bourne whence no traveller e'er returns" as honest he was before, took the liberty of the horns, confessed the soft impeachment, and thus replied:—

The hon. gentleman who has just sat down stated that it is greatly to be observed how much gentlemen who pass to these benches from other portions of the House are apt to change opinions which they have previously entertained on matters of fact. Now, Sir, that is perfectly true, and it arises from this simple circumstance, that those who speak from other parts of the House are frequently uninformed as to the facts on which their opinions are founded, and that when they come to these benches, and know the state of things in a greater degree than they were previously acquainted with them, their opinions follow the change of their information, and they, therefore, entertain different opinions from those they entertained before. So natural is that, that I really should not despair if the hon. gentleman himself were to come and sit here among us. (Mr. Bright: "Very likely.")—and to become acquainted with all those details on which an opinion is properly founded; and, moreover, were charged with that responsibility from which he is at present free—(Hear, hear)—I should not despair, knowing the power of the hon. gentleman's mind, the accuracy of his observations, and his means of forming a correct judgment upon facts with which he is fully acquainted—I should not really despair of finding him, if he were sitting here, an advocate for good military and naval establishments, and of adequate means of defending the country against anybody who might be disposed to attack us (Laughter).

Now, all this is unquestionably true. Gentlemen behind the scenes necessarily know more than those who are before the curtain, and men will and do advocate changes when out of office which they find that they cannot or dare not carry out when the responsibility for these changes rests upon their own shoulders. But this is not all the truth. The fact is, a Cabinet is a corporation. Every member of it may advocate his own views, but he must submit to the majority; and then again, as a rule, every member must attend to the duties of his own department, speak in them, and, unless invited to do so, on no other. Thus, Mr. Gladstone takes charge of finance, Mr. Gibson of trade and commerce; Mr. Lowe presides over education, Lord John Russell defends our foreign policy, Sir Charles Wood attends to India, Sir George Lewis manages all matters connected with the Home Office, and so on. The only man who may without invitation speak on all subjects, and when he pleases, is the First Lord of the Treasury, the Leader of the House. It is true that there are some subjects, like the question of Reform, which belong specially to no department, and on that all may speak; but here they must not advocate their own peculiar views, but only those which the Cabinet has sanctioned. And then, as to the underlings in office, if their chiefs are in the House, are not, without invitation to do so, allowed to speak at all. Their duty is "to make a House, cheer the Minister, and vote when they are wanted." This is their duty in the House. Out of the House some of them, most of them we should imagine, have other duties to perform, and some of them are very hard worked. The Under-Secretary for the Colonies, for example, has no sinecure. He has, indeed, double duty to perform; for, as his chief is in the House of Lords, he has to do the Parliamentary work as well as that of his office; and the same may be said of the Under-Secretary for War. But still some of these underlings have very little to do out of the House, and it is reported that when Lord Palmerston was asked by a newly-appointed Secretary what he was to do, he replied, in his jaunty way, "Do! Why, vote when you are wanted, hold your tongue, and take your salary." To many all this may appear very strange. "What!" they will ask, "is it right for a member of Parliament thus to shackle himself, and thus to sacrifice his independence?" But if they will reflect they will see that it is a necessity, and that on no other principle would a Government be possible. If you join our army, you must submit to its regulations. If you attach yourself to our company, you must perform the part assigned to you, even though it be nothing more than that of a walking gentleman. "You cannot! It is degradation, &c." Then you must keep out. Here is your salary, and there are your duties. Which will you have? £1200, or it may be £2000, a year and restraint, or nothing and independence? Choose ye: you cannot have both.

## LORD CLARENCE PAGET.

We have been induced to make the above remarks by the attacks which were made upon Lord Clarence Paget by Mr. Bernal Osborne, and subsequently by Mr. Bright, both of whom taunted the noble Lord with the change which had come over him since he took his seat upon the Ministerial bench. In 1859 he made a very long and able reforming speech, in which he severely criticised the doings of the Admiralty, charged them especially with having wasted, and not accounted for, five millions of money, and generally advocated extensive reforms. But since his appointment to the Secretaryship of the Admiralty he has quietly dropped into the old official ruck; has never mentioned, except when he was pressed on the subject, those five millions wasted and unaccounted for, and seems to have dropped all notion of reform. This is the gravamen of the charge, and, at first sight, it is a very heavy one. That speech was certainly an unfortunate one. If the noble Lord could have imagined that his advent to office was so near he possibly would not have made it; and now he would be glad enough to have it obliterated from the records, and from the memories of hon. members. But *littera scripta manet*. It was taken down by stenographers; it lies embalmed in "Hansard," and every now and then he must expect that it will turn up, like a ghost, to flout him. But, really, if we look at it, Lord Clarence is placed in a very singular and anomalous position, and is rather to be pitied than blamed. When he made that speech he meant what he said, and probably now is as much convinced of the necessity for reform as he was then; but what power has he to carry out his views? He is only Secretary to the Admiralty—not a Lord—and has not even a seat at the Board; and, but for the accident of his chief being in the Upper House, he would have been in

the House of Commons as much a nonentity as was Mr. Bernal Osborne when he held the post. In short, he has to stand up against all the badgering which ought to fall to the lot of the First Lord, with none of the First Lord's power. But the noble Lord bears up very bravely and pleasantly; though he is severely handled he never loses his temper, and parries the attacks which are made upon him with infinite adroitness, good humour, and skill; and he is still immensely popular. He is a sailor; has seen service. When he was afloat his ship and crew, though he never flogged a man, were amongst the smartest in the service. When he speaks he evidently understands what he is talking about; and he has all the frankness and bonhomie which have been, and always have been, associated with the character. Nor is the noble Lord's popularity confined to the Government side of the House. On the Opposition side he has many friends; and when he is pressed hard it is not unusual for some of his political opponents to bear down to his help. Mr. Bentinck, for example, who is an Admiral's son, a good yachtsman, and half a sailor, often, when he sees his friend galled by an evening's fire, pours a broadside into his opponent. And Admiral Duncombe, also; and even Sir James Elphinstone—severe critic as he is of Admiralty shortcomings—deals as tenderly as he can with the noble Lord. Much of this is, of course, owing to the esprit de corps which is always found amongst men of the same profession, and especially amongst sailors. If a sailor were to see a "shipmet" hardly beset by landmen on Southsea beach would he stop to ask the reason why? Not he. It would be enough for him that a sailor was beset by landlubbers. Into the mêlée he would rush in a moment, and, right or wrong, would never desist until the landlubbers had sheered off. And so it is in the House when Lord Clarence is in danger of being worsted. Notably so it was in the Baldwin Walker affair. Pakington was galling him on one side; Elphinstone was pertinaciously popping at him on the other; the Conservative small fry cheered when they saw that Lord Clarence was, as they thought, getting into a fix; when lo! suddenly, Bentinck, followed by Duncombe, got under way, chivalrously bore down into the mêlée, fired a broadside point blank at the noble Lord's foes, and finished the fight. The Conservative small fry stood aghast at this interference. "We had the Government on the hip. Why, on earth, did Bentinck and Duncombe spoil our game?" The answer was—muttered, perhaps, rather than expressed—"What! Do you think we were going to see a shipmate beaten by a set of landlubbers who don't know stem from stern?" Lord Clarence Paget is in appearance more of the sailor than the Lord. He affects no finery, wears none of those hirsute ornaments on his face which are now so common, dresses loosely, as if he were not afraid of the cold, and sports a brown straw hat, winter and summer; and as he is in his dress he is in his speaking. In that he aims not at the ornamental, could not, perhaps, for the life of him, construct a fine sentence; nor is he so voluble as Sir Charles Wood, nor so elaborate as Sir John Pakington; but at making a clear statement and in readiness at explanation he is, we think, equal to either; whilst, of course, in knowledge of all practical details about ships and guns he is far their superior. There is a story in the House that sailors do not make good administrators at the Admiralty, and that it would not be wise to have a naval First Lord. The philosophy of this we never could understand. We fancy that it is nothing more than a stupid old tradition come down to us from times when naval officers could navigate the seas, but were fit for nothing else. The theory, however, must now be deemed exploded. Lord Clarence has fairly knocked it on the head, and will probably, at no very distant day, consign it finally to the limbo where so many old traditions and theories have lately been buried, by proving that, *ceteris paribus*, a sailor must necessarily make a far better administrator of naval affairs than a landman.

## DISRAELI OUT OF ORDER.

What is the matter with Mr. Disraeli? Is he dyspeptic, that he has lately shown such signs of irritability? or does the state of affairs behind annoy him? The misunderstanding between Admiral Duncombe and Sir John Pakington, which all his suave and conciliatory eloquence cannot remove; the open revolt of the sturdy and uncompromising Bentinck, who is evidently kicking against Caucasian rule, and seems determined to set up on his own hook; and the jealousies and antagonisms, and contrarieties which seem to be flowing out of Italian affairs—we know not what it is; but it is evident that something frets him, for lately he has on more than one occasion shown a sensitiveness which he has never shown before. For example, a week or two ago he rose, and, in excited tones, called the Home Secretary over the coals because some bill which was down upon the paper had not been brought on, and wanted to know when it would be brought on. "It was announced that it was to be taken that night. Hon. members had waited in considerable numbers for the bill. Why was it again postponed? When would it really be taken? Such a loose management of public affairs was exceedingly inconvenient," &c. Hon. members stared at this explosion, and wondered what it meant. "Has the worthy Home Secretary, usually so methodical and frank in his business arrangements, and so wilful in all his plans to make things agreeable to foes as well as friends, really been guilty of some mistake?" What can it mean? Our surprise was still further increased when Sir George, in his calm way, called the attention of the right hon. gentleman to the fact that he (Sir George) had positively announced on the Monday preceding that the bill would not come on, but would only be put down on the paper that he might fix a convenient day for its discussion. Again, there was that singular episode of Friday night. The gallant, gay, and somewhat reckless, roving Sir Robert Peel was speaking and, thinking that Mr. Disraeli was smiling at something which he had said, took the liberty of remarking "that the right hon. member for Buckinghamshire seemed to be excessively amused;" whereupon up jumped the right hon. gentleman "to order," and rebuked the hon. Baronet for his impertinence. Now, no doubt, Sir Robert was mistaken; and, possibly, by a little stretching of the standing rules of debate he might be deemed to be out of order. But surely it was hardly worth notice, and not a little *infra dig.*, for a man in Mr. Disraeli's position to notice it. And here we may express our curiosity to know what Mr. Speaker would have done if Sir Robert had continued to refuse an apology. "I do not see," said Sir Robert, "that the remark of Mr. Speaker calls for any observation." "Then," said Mr. Speaker, "I shall feel it necessary to express a more decided opinion." Query, what opinion would he have expressed? All this, to us, seems to be very small—invoking the thunder of the gods to kill a fly. Mr. Disraeli probably did not smile at all: we should say he certainly did not, for he seldom smiles. But no sin would have been committed if he had. Nor do we see that Sir Robert's allusion, mistaken though he was, called for Mr. Disraeli's denial, or the rebuke of Mr. Speaker.

## CAUGHT NAPPING AT LAST.

On Monday night, or rather on Tuesday morning about two o'clock, Mr. Deedes rose to ask the noble Lord at the head of her Majesty's Government a question about the Highways Bill; but from the noble Lord he could get no answer; for his Lordship's head was upon his breast, and he was in a profound sleep. Mr. Gladstone therefore answered the question, and the noble Lord was left to sleep on till the House rose.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT IN THE BUILDING TRADE. — Four of the most eminent building firms of London—viz., Lucas Brothers, Kelk, Smith (of Pimlico), and Peto and Co., have decided to pay their workmen by the hour, in order to take away the slightest excuse for another strike on the nine-hour question. The trade generally will adopt the arrangement, it is expected. The rate of wages will be 7d. per hour for skilled mechanics and 4½d. per hour for labourers, being an advance of about 1s. 2½d. per week to the former and 8d. per week to the latter, assuming that they work 58½ hours per week, as at present.

# Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

MORTMAIN.

Lord CRANWORTH moved the second reading of the Charitable Uses Bill, the object of which is to modify to a certain extent the provisions of the Mortmain Act, which prohibits the bequeathing of lands for charitable or religious purposes.

The Lord CHANCELLOR would not offer any opposition to the second reading of the bill, but he objected to some of its provisions, which would require careful consideration in Committee.

After some observations against the bill by Lord Abinger, and in favour of its principle, but expressing the necessity of modification of its details, by Lord Wensleydale and Lord Chelmsford, it was read a second time.

The Admiralty Court Jurisdiction Bill and the Bank of England Payments Bill were read a third time and passed.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE BUDGET.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he hoped to be able to make his financial statement on Thursday, the 11th of April.

ITALY.—SPANISH INTOLERANCE.—MEXICO.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE asked why certain despatches to Sir J. Hudson had been omitted in the further correspondence relating to the affairs of Italy, and also what were "the interests which Great Britain has in the Adriatic," which, the despatch of the 31st of August states, "her Majesty's Government must watch with careful attention?"

Mr. C. BENTINCK asked whether information was received from Sir J. Hudson, previous to Aug. 31, to the effect that the expedition of General Garibaldi was secretly assisted by the Sardinian Government? whether the Foreign Office did, previous to Sept. 11, receive official information that the Sardinian Government contemplated the invasion or seizure of a portion of the Papal States? and whether any and what answer was returned by the Austrian Government to the despatch (No. 96) addressed to Lord A. Loftus, and referring to a despatch from Consul-General Perry?

Sir R. PEEL asked whether any correspondence had taken place between her Majesty's Government and that of Spain respecting the imprisonment of certain persons in Spain for religious opinions, their only offence being that they had used the Holy Scriptures in communion with others? By the penal code of Spain this so-called offence was punishable by ten years at the galleys. He pressed Lord J. Russell to interfere in this matter with the Spanish Government.

Lord J. RUSSELL gave replies to the several questions, with explanatory remarks. As to the ominous omissions of despatches complained of by Mr. Duncombe, most of them, he said, related to very trifling matters, such as that an English gentleman had got into debt, and had been thrown into prison at Milan. The interests which the British Government had in the Adriatic were connected with the protectorate of the Ionian Islands. In answer to Mr. Bentinck, he stated the nature, extent, and date of the information he had received respecting the expedition of Garibaldi, and the invasion of the Papal States. He did not object to produce the correspondence with the Austrian Government referred to by Mr. Bentinck. With regard to the transaction to which Sir R. Peel had called attention, he agreed with him in condemning the punishment of persons for entertaining religious views totally unconnected with political opinions; but, considering how the penal code of Spain regarded the matter, and the influence of the clergy over the Spanish people, he thought it inexpedient to exert any diplomatic influence that would probably be ineffectual, and better to leave the question to the action of public opinion.

CHANCELLY.—THE WINE DUTIES.

Sir H. CAIRNS asked what were the intentions of the Government with regard to the moneys of suitors in the Court of Chancery, which it was said were to be appropriated to the building of new law courts; and urged that there seemed to be a tendency towards bringing this fund within the reach of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. CRAWFORD asked if it was intended to propose a uniform duty on foreign wines, or whether it was intended to adhere to a classification by an alcoholic test?

Mr. GLADSTONE said he had never heard from any quarter any design of placing the funds of the Court of Chancery under the Exchequer, although that department was in fact responsible for any deficiency in any of the funds of suitors in the courts. There was no idea whatever of creating a Chancery stock, notwithstanding the appointment of a commission to inquire into the question of the suitors' funds in Chancery. With regard to the alcoholic test as applied to the wine duties, it had worked satisfactorily according to his experience.

THE TANJORE PRINCES.—THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

In answer to Mr. Smollett, Mr. W. Ewart, and Colonel Sykes, Sir C. Wood said that the subject of a permanent provision for the descendants of the Princes of Tanjore was under consideration, and everything that was just and right would be done in the matter. He was sorry to say that there had been a great apprehension of famine in the north-west of India; but the latest accounts were more favourable. Every possible precaution had been taken to alleviate the sufferings of the inhabitants. Every effort would be made to increase the means of irrigation in India.

MR. TURNBULL.

Mr. MAGUIRE made inquiry concerning a correspondence between the Government and the Master of the Rolls relative to the appointment and resignation of Mr. Turnbull which was not included in the return.

Lord PALMERSTON said that he believed Mr. Turnbull was a man of honour and ability, and he regretted the position in which he had been placed. The course taken by him in resigning was highly honourable to him. The Master of the Rolls, who was not under the control of the Government, appointed Mr. Turnbull. Very soon after representations were made to him (Lord Palmerston) to the effect that Mr. Turnbull was not fitted for the duties imposed on him, and this he communicated to the Master of the Rolls; and several letters passed which were private and not as between official persons, and urging that the appointment was an unfortunate one, and that Mr. Turnbull ought to be employed in some other way, which the Master of the Rolls declined to do. This was the substance of the letters in question, which he declined to produce on the ground that they formed a private correspondence and were not written in an official sense or character.

After some observations from Mr. Coningham and Mr. Newdegate, Mr. ROBECK urged that in such a case Lord Palmerston had no right to write private letters which could not be produced. He protested against the intolerance which had been brought to bear on an able and honourable man guaranteed in his official capacity by the Master of the Rolls.

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF HARBOURS.

Mr. M. GIBSON moved for leave to bring in a bill to facilitate the construction and improvement of harbours by authorising loans to harbour authorities and to abolish passing tolls. It was proposed to advance a sum of £300,000 a year, at 3½ per cent, for fifty years, to the harbour authorities. All passing tolls would be abolished, preserving the rights of existing creditors on these tolls, making their claims a charge on the Consolidated Fund. Certain dues levied by the Trinity House and other corporations in a number of seaport towns for charitable purposes would be abolished, saving the rights of existing pensioners. The compensation paid out of the Consolidated Fund on the abolition of differential dues between British and foreign shipping would be done away with, compensation being paid on the average of the last five years.

After some discussion leave was given.

## MONDAY, MARCH 18.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

ENGLAND AND THE DANISH QUESTION.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH, in asking Lord Wodehouse in what position the difficulties which have arisen between Denmark and Germany with respect to Holstein now stand, prefaced his question by a review of the demands of the Diet of Denmark and of the concessions of Denmark to Holstein, and then proceeded to dilate upon the consequences to Germany and Europe if Prussia, by engaging in war at the present time, should afford France the opportunity of interfering on behalf of the Danes.

Lord WODEHOUSE, having remarked upon the complicated nature of the quarrel, explained the negotiations which had taken place between Denmark and Prussia, and said that her Majesty's Government had received information that day of a concession made by the King of Denmark, to the effect that "the whole," instead of the nominal, "Budget should be submitted to the deliberate vote of the State of Holstein." This most important concession, he hoped, would induce Prussia to come to an arrangement, and so to avoid those dangers to the peace of Europe which Lord Ellenborough had pointed out.

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE having said a few words, the subject dropped.

THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

Lord GRANVILLE moved that an address of condolence be presented to her Majesty on the great domestic affliction which has befallen her in the death of her mother, the Duchess of Kent. After describing in a few clear and eloquent sentences the important duties of educating the Sovereign of a great country which had devolved upon the late Duchess, and the exemplary manner in which those duties had been performed, he dwelt upon the uniform prosperity of the illustrious lady's life, the happiness of which



had been much increased by the numerous virtues of her Royal daughter and grandchildren, and by the loyalty and affection which they had inspired in her subjects.

Lord DEANBY entirely concurred in the motion, and observed that her Majesty would derive some consolation from the reflection that during the whole period of her life she had discharged her duty to her parent in the same exemplary manner as she had fulfilled the duties of her private, social, and public life.

The motion was agreed to unanimously.

LORD CANNING.

LORD DE GREY AND RIFON, in answer to Lord Lyveden, said that Lord Canning would for the next few months at least continue to hold the appointment of Governor-General of India; but that no arrangement had been made as to the precise time during which he would hold office.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

LORD PALMERSTON moved an address to her Majesty tendering to her Majesty the respectful condolence of the House on the recent melancholy event, and the expression of their deep concern at the great loss her Majesty had sustained.

The motion was seconded by Mr. DISRAELI, and agreed to *nem. con.*

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL.

The House then went into Committee upon the remaining clauses of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill, commencing at the 197th clause.

The clauses (207 to 218) relating to the distribution of the estates of deceased debtors were opposed by Sir H. Cairns, Mr. Malins, Mr. Rolt, and other members, who argued that the jurisdiction they created did not properly belong to bankruptcy, into which it imported unnecessary complications, employing less efficient tribunals; they were defended, though faintly, by the Attorney-General, and, after much discussion, the objections were waived, upon the understanding that the question whether these clauses should be retained or omitted should be determined on the report, the restriction of their operation to debtors who were traders at the time of their death being expunged.

The rest of the clauses in the bill were agreed to, with a few unimportant amendments.

The new clauses were then considered, and the bill passed the Committee. Before the Chairman left the chair a conversation took place on the subject of the salaries of the county court judges, initiated by Lord Stanley, who gave notice of a motion on the subject.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The House then went into a Committee of Ways and Means, when, on the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, a resolution granting £3,000,000 to her Majesty out of the Consolidated Fund towards making good the Supply was agreed to.

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

On the order for the second reading of the Post-office Savings Banks Bill, Mr. S. EARCOURT urged various objections to the bill, among which were the risks to which, he thought, it would expose the Government. The advantages given to these banks would render them so popular that, in his opinion, they would draw off deposits from the other savings banks, for which the House ought to be prepared, and to endeavour to dovetail the two together.

Some remarks were made by Mr. W. Forster, Mr. Hankey, and other members.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to objections, said he thought the proposed savings banks and the old banks might exist and flourish together. The object of this bill, however, was not competition with the old banks, but to supply additional facilities to depositors. The machinery of the Post Office would, in his opinion, provide safeguards against fraud.

The bill was read a second time.

Other bills were forwarded, and the House adjourned.

#### TUESDAY, MARCH 19.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE CHURCH.

LORD TAUNTON, on moving the second reading of the Qualification for Office Bill, stated that the object of the measure was to abolish the declaration imposed on persons taking trust or office under the Crown that they would neither attack nor disturb the Church of England as by law established.

LORD CHELMSFORD opposed the second reading of the bill, as it was only one of the numerous efforts used by the Dissenters to subvert the national Church.

LORD DE GREY AND RIFON was not surprised at the opposition of Lord Chelmsford, based, as it was, not on the merits or demerits of the measure, but upon the advocacy of it by persons of extreme views.

After a few remarks from Lords TRYNHAM and NORMANBY, the House divided, when the numbers were—For the second reading, 38; against it, 49. So the bill was lost.

THE LAW IN IRELAND.

LORD CLANRICARDE moved for certain returns in connection with the administration of justice in Ireland, and asked whether her Majesty's Government intended to propose any measure this Session for the amendment of the courts of law in Ireland, and the better administration of justice?

LORD GRANVILLE did not oppose the motion, and, in reply, stated that the subject was under the consideration of the Government.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

INDIA AND THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. CRAWFORD called attention to the levy of income tax upon incomes and profits arising in India which are already subject to an income tax in that country, and moved that petitions relating to the subject be referred to the Select Committee on income and property tax, his object being to show that in many cases the income tax was paid twice over.

The motion, after much discussion, was withdrawn.

GARIBOLDI STATE PAPERS.

Mr. DUNLOP moved for a Select Committee to consider the correspondence relating to Afghanistan, as presented to this House in 1839, and the same correspondence as presented in 1858, and printed by special order of the House in 1859, and to report on the discrepancies between the two; and also to inquire into the circumstances of the preparation of that correspondence for being presented on the former of these occasions; and to report their opinion whether any, and, if any, what, precautions should be taken to secure that documents presented to this House by the Government as copies or extracts of correspondence or other papers shall give a true representation of the contents of such correspondence or papers. He dwelt with great severity upon the mutilation of the despatches of Sir Alexander Burnes in relation to the Afghan War, and showed from the restored passages that Sir Alexander had been made to appear favourable to the war—the policy of which had begun to be questioned upon military as well as political grounds—and substantially made out the case of the Government of the day, whereas his opinion, as expressed in the perfect letters, had been precisely the reverse. And these omissions and suppressions had been made, Mr. Dunlop observed, systematically, and for the very purpose of deceiving the House. In the case of one of the papers the mutilations effected the perversion of meaning with so much skill that the artist must, he remarked, be a man of genius. Mr. Dunlop urged the injury done by the falsification of his despatches to Sir A. Burnes, who was convinced not only of the injustice but of the impolicy of the course pursued by the Indian Government towards Dost Mohammed Khan. The reputation of a faithful public servant had been more unmercifully mangled by this treatment than his body by the Afghans, and this for the dastardly purpose of screening those who were responsible for the consequences of an unjust policy. This transaction, he said, had shaken the confidence of the people in public documents, and he thought that, having the means of discovering and exposing the guilty parties, the House ought not to shrink from doing so.

LORD PALMERSTON said Mr. Dunlop would have shown more judgment had he abstained from the violent vituperations in which he had indulged, and which he (Lord Palmerston) repudiated in as strong terms as Mr. Dunlop had used. His speech, he observed, divided itself into two parts—one of a public nature, relating to the policy of the Indian and British Governments in regard to the operations in Afghanistan and Central Asia; the other was of a personal character, regarding the reputation of Lieutenant Sir Alexander Burnes. Mr. Dunlop acted upon the false assumption that it was for Lieutenant Burnes to direct the policy of the Government of India, and not the Governor-General. Lieutenant Burnes believed implicitly in the friendliness of Dost Mohammed Khan, and that the Indian Government ought to be guided by that consideration. But this was a shortsighted view of the matter, and the House must not judge the conduct of Lord Auckland and the Indian Government by that view, but by the grounds they laid before Parliament. It was true that Sir A. Burnes's despatches had been curtailed; but Parliament had not been misled thereby, or the reputation of Sir A. Burnes injured. The object of laying the despatches before Parliament was to show the policy upon which the Government thought fit to act, and the papers did show all the reasons which had induced them to adopt that policy. He was at a loss, he said, to see the particular object of the motion. Did Mr. Dunlop propose to refer it to a Committee in 1861 to consider whether the Indian and British Governments did right in 1838 in entering upon the operations in Afghanistan? [Mr. Dunlop said "No."] Then the object would be to see in what degree the omitted passages bore upon the policy of the Government; and he contended that those passages did not

alter the grounds upon which the Government based the justification of its policy, which was not guided by the views and opinions of Sir Alexander Burnes.

Mr. BRIGHT observed that Lord Palmerston had pretended that these despatches were of no importance; why, then, was such minute, ingenious, and unwatched care taken in mutilating them? Lord Palmerston had, he said, heaped insult on the memory of Sir Alexander Burnes, who had faithfully fulfilled the duty reposed in him by the mad and obstinate policy of the noble Lord, and he had, in his reply to Mr. Dunlop, evaded the whole question. He had admitted that there had been garbling, mutilation, and, practically, falsehood and forgery, in despatches laid before the House; an odious offence had, therefore, been committed, and the object was to find out who did it. Lord Broughton was then Minister for India, and Lord Palmerston was Foreign Secretary, and the matter lay between those two.

Mr. DISRAELI said the motion was not merely a vote of censure or of want of confidence, but was both united. There were two points to be considered—first, as to the policy of the Afghan War, and, secondly, as to the information in vindication of it laid before Parliament. He thought the policy of the war erroneous and dangerous. But this was twenty years ago, and an inquiry into that policy was a line which the House, in his opinion, ought not to pursue. Then, what were the reasons for the omissions in the information? Mr. Bright's accusation imputed a crime. But these omissions were no recent discovery, and, if they deserved censure, how came Mr. Bright and his friends, less than two years ago, to express confidence in Lord Palmerston? The House should lay down some principle as to what amount of information should be given. Was all to be given, or was the Minister to have the privilege of omission and suppression? No man would say he ought not; the question, then, was one of discretion and management.

Mr. WALPOLE urged that the question was whether, when material discrepancies discovered in papers issued twenty years ago by means of others issued two years ago were brought before Parliament, an inquiry was to be made in the matter or not. There ought to be such an inquiry, and he should vote for it.

LORD J. RUSSELL said that neither the policy of the Afghan War, nor whether there were omissions in the papers, could be usefully debated now; but the question was whether that war was undertaken with a criminal intent. He asserted that it was undertaken with a conscientious belief in its necessity for the defence of our Indian frontier. With regard to the alleged suppressions in the papers, they were mainly confined to those parts of the correspondence in which differences of opinion were discussed with Sir A. Burnes, and such as were censured upon him.

After a few words from Colonel Dickson, Mr. HORMAN said that two sets of despatches had been laid before the House, and they differed. The subject had been brought before the House; and, being so, they were invited to make inquiry, and he should vote for the inquiry on principle.

Some observations were made by Mr. Baillie, and Mr. BAXTER moved as an amendment to omit the words in the motion after "opinion."

This amendment gave rise to further debate, and, upon a division, it was negatived by 158 to 61. A division was then taken upon the original motion, which was negatived by 159 to 49.

The Consolidated Fund (£4,000,000) Bill was read a third time and passed.

#### WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

COUNTY RATES.

The second reading of the County Rates and Expenditure Bill was moved by Sir J. TRELAUNY. He explained that the object of the bill was to give a more equitable control to the ratepayers in the management of the county rates. It proposed with regard to matters which were clearly economical, such as the construction and repair of prisons and the levy of rates, that the controlling power should be entrusted to financial boards; leaving, however, so much power in the hands of the magistrates as was essential to the exercise of their judicial functions. With regard to pauper lunatics, he proposed that the management of the internal affairs of county asylums should remain in the hands of the magistrates, but that the expenditure should be vested in the new financial boards.

Sir M. W. RIDLEY, in moving, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months, argued that no such measure was required; and that its effect would be to create a revolution in the management of county finances, without ensuring any commensurate advantage. Instead of simplifying and correcting the financial accounts, the bill would introduce nothing but confusion and perpetual discord between conflicting jurisdictions.

A long debate ensued; and, upon a division, the bill was lost by a majority of 163 against 125.

#### THURSDAY, MARCH 21.

##### HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE, in reply to the Marquis of Normanby, said despatches had reached the Colonial Office yesterday. The Address from the Lord High Commissioner had been delivered as usual, and he thought every one would agree with him in thinking that there was nothing unfit to come from such a person in so high a position. The Address voted in reply was of such a nature that he could only characterise it as a bill of indictment against the policy of the Government. The whole document was so much at variance with truth in every way, and the allegations contained in it were so absurd, that he could scarcely consider it seriously. Having enumerated the allegations in question, the noble Duke proceeded to say that the Ionian Assembly put upon its orders of the day two resolutions, the first requiring that the Government should ascertain the feelings of the population of the islands with respect to annexation to Greece, by means of vote by ballot. The second was of a vague character, appealing to the Christian philanthropy of Europe. When Sir Henry STOKES heard of these resolutions he sent a message to the Assembly pointing out that the resolutions in question were contrary to the Constitution and could not be discussed. He also appealed to the good feeling of the House to apply itself to the proper functions of legislation, and to discharge the resolutions from the orders of the day. This the Assembly had declined, and in consequence of this Sir H. Stokes had prorogued it at once. He trusted their Lordships would believe that Sir H. Stokes was quite competent to deal with any emergency that might arise; and, in conclusion, rebutted the supposition hinted at by the noble Marquis that the agitation in the Ionian Islands was in any way consequent upon the despatch of Lord John Russell relative to the conquest of Naples.

THE ROYAL ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE.

The Earl of ST. GERMAN'S brought up her Majesty's reply to the Address of Condolence of their Lordships' House on the death of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

SIR BALDWIN WALKER.

The Duke of SOMERSET, in reply to the Earl of Hardwicke, emphatically denied that any instructions had been given to Sir B. Walker, either directly or indirectly, to hasten his departure from this kingdom.

PROJECTED RAILWAY THROUGH THE METROPOLIS.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY moved the following resolution, with a view to its being made a standing order—viz., "That the Committee on any bill respecting which a statement has been deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Parliaments, in pursuance of standing order No. 119, do inquire into and report upon the number of houses and of inhabitants likely to be removed by the works proposed by any such bill; and whether any provision has been made, or is required to be made, for providing other dwellings for the inhabitants so to be displaced."—Agreed to.

The Red Sea and India Telegraph Bill was read a third time and passed. Several other bills were advanced a stage.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE, in reply to Mr. Maquire, entered into a statement precisely similar in effect to that given by the Duke of Newcastle in the Lords.

CLOSING OF THEATRES ON THE DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

In reply to Mr. Berkeley, Sir G. LEWIS said that instructions were given by the Lord Chamberlain that the theatres should be closed on Saturday last. With regard to the other places of amusement alluded to neither the Lord Chamberlain nor the police had any authority over them, and therefore no steps had been taken to close them on the occasion referred to. No steps in reference to these places could be taken on Monday next, which was the day fixed for the funeral. Towards the close of the last Session he introduced a bill giving the Lord Chamberlain power in such cases, but, on account of the lateness of the period, and some objections which were made to it, he was compelled to withdraw it. He should ask leave to introduce a similar bill immediately after Easter.

BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY (STAMP DUTY).

In Committee of the whole House, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved "That, in addition to the ordinary stamp duty, there shall be charged an ad valorem stamp duty of 7s. upon every £100 of property comprised in every trust or other deed or instrument required to be registered by any Act of the present Session for amending the law relating to bankruptcy and insolvency in England."—Agreed to.

The House then resumed.

BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY BILL.

The bill as amended was considered, and after some clauses were added, providing chiefly for the mode of administration, it was ordered for the third reading.

#### THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

I NEVER in my life heard a more distressing debate than that which unexpectedly—at least unexpected by me—sprang up on the motion of Mr. Dunlop on Tuesday night. I need not say more upon the subject of the debate than that it was the mutilation of certain despatches of Sir Alexander Burnes which were laid upon the table of the House so long ago as 1838, but not proved to be mutilated until genuine copies were granted by Lord Stanley in 1858. Who did this foul deed, or by whose order it was done, nobody out of the Government knows, and probably nobody will know. Lord Melbourne was Prime Minister at the time, Lord Palmerston was Foreign Secretary, Lord John Russell was at the Home Office, and Mr. John Cam Hobhouse (now Lord Broughton) was President of the Board of Control. It is hardly likely that Lord John knew anything about the matter. Lord Broughton, one would think, must at least have sanctioned it; but whether Lord Palmerston and the Premier knew about it is, of course, a profound secret. However, whoever did it, both Palmerston and Russell defended it on Tuesday night, and therefore must share the responsibility. The object of the mutilation is very plain. Sir Alexander Burnes was of opinion that Dost Mohammed, Sovereign of Cabul and Afghanistan, was our friend. Lord Auckland, the Governor-General, thought that he was intriguing with Russia, and determined to dethrone him. And this was done. But it led to that terrible Afghan War which most of us still remember—a war more disastrous, perhaps, to English arms and English reputation for the time than any that we ever undertook. Of course, the Government of the day wished to justify this war. To do this it was necessary to conceal the fact that Sir Alexander Burnes was opposed to the policy which led to it; and hence the garbling and mutilation of his despatches. I have said that this was a distressing debate, and all that I have spoken to on the subject agree upon this point. It was distressing to hear Lord Palmerston fencing with the real question at issue, and, to use one of Cobden's favourite figures, drawing a red herring across the path to lead the House away from the scent. It was distressing to hear Lord John defend such a transaction. It was distressing to listen to Mr. Disraeli arguing like a special pleader upon such a subject. And then came the suspicion that perhaps this is not a singular case; that possibly it may be a common practice to mutilate public documents—opening up a vista so dark with fraud, deceit, and treachery that it was painful to look into it. It may be asked why were these despatches ever produced? The Government of 1838 were strong enough to refuse them. Why did they not plead that their publication would be injurious to the public interest? The answer, I fear, must be (and this is another bad feature in the case)—they were produced to prove that Lord Auckland and Sir Alexander Burnes were both of opinion that the policy of the Government was right; and to prove this the despatches were tampered with.

I have said more than once that the Conservatives do not wish to take the Government at present, and the conduct of Mr. Disraeli on Tuesday proves that my conjecture is right, for unquestionably he had the game in his hands then. He had only to give the signal, and his party would certainly have rallied round him; and then, with the help of the Liberals who voted against the Government, it must have been defeated, and of course must have resigned. But what a subject to have resigned upon! The Government party was in a terrible fever of anxiety until Disraeli had pronounced. Of course, if he had gone against the Government we should have had an adjourned debate, extending far into next week. Happily, however, the catastrophe has been prevented. A Ministerial crisis just at the beginning of the London season, and with the Queen's mother unburied, would not have been pleasant.

On Saturday last was the private view of the pleasant little French Gallery, and the rooms were thronged during the day with artists and connoisseurs. Gradually Mr. Gambart has permitted Belgian and even German pictures to be represented in his exhibition. Thus, this year, a conspicuous place on the walls, and "No. 1" in the catalogue, is given to Andreas Achenbach (not Andrida, as printed) whom the Düsseldorf men regard as their greatest landscape-painter. There is great power in Mr. Achenbach's picture; but it is brown and leathery, and lacks the freshness of tint which I recollect as distinguishing his pictures ten years ago. Near him hang a couple of Flemish paintings, on the regular Teniers model; but there is much happy posing in one of them—M. Madou's "Early Flemish Reformers." The habitués of the gallery run off at once, of course, to the two chief points of attraction, the Rosa Bonheurs and the Meissonnier. Mdlle. Bonheur's cattle are as wonderful as ever, and in one of her pictures she has succeeded in delineating a Scotch mist with most singular fidelity; of M. Meissonnier's pair of figures, "In Confidence," what can be said but that, except for a somewhat hot and lurid colour, it would be perfection. The foreshortening of the legs of the listener is a wonderful piece of drawing. The price of the gem is twelve hundred pounds. Those not anxious to invest so much, while enamoured of the school and style, should pass to the painting of M. Ruiperez, pupil of the great Meissonnier, who has made a remarkable advance even within the last twelvemonth, and is now very close on his master's heels. M. Meissonnier, we believe, has avowed that he would in no way be ashamed to have painted the "Soldiers Playing at Cards" now exhibiting. All M. Edouard Frère's pictures are admirable: best, truest, and most affecting is the "Asylum for Old People at Ecouen"—a representation of dull, dead misery; such helpless, hopeless wretchedness, bearing upon it the very stamp of truth in every detail, and leaving a painful impression in its very fidelity. Observe, also, all M. Duverger's pictures, on the Frère model, but without any servile copying, and full of excellent painting. M. Gérôme (of "Duel in the Snow" renown) has one striking picture of "Diogenes," and an admirable sketch of a "Cairo Donkey-boy;" and those who admire M. Troyon will find a large specimen of his peculiar style.

Mr. Richard Doyle, whose pleasant pencil we have so long missed from our periodicals (*The Newcomes* was the last work he illustrated), is, we are glad to hear, once more about to appear before the public. In the next number of the *Cornhill Magazine* he will have an illustration to a paper called "A Bird's-eye View of Fashionable Society," similar in style and character to the old "Mr. Pips's Diary" plates.

M. Du Chaillu lectured at the Royal Institution on Monday "On the Gorilla" to an audience which completely thronged the room. Many distinguished men of science were present.

Mr. Thornton Hunt is engaged in preparing for publication the correspondence of his father, Mr. Leigh Hunt. When it is recollected who were Leigh Hunt's intimates, we may be prepared for a volume of the highest interest.

A friend in Dublin has sent us a *ballad* on the Yelverton trial which is being hawked about the streets there, and has had an enormous sale. It is adorned with a woodcut of a female of about sixty years of age, and in the headress of 1820. All of it is good, but the two concluding verses are so delicious that I subjoin them—

Yelverton, he may go home, and sorely rue his sad fate,  
And repent all he's guilty of before it's too late,  
If our loyal Dublin females could catch him by surprise,  
They'd make him curse and rue the day he ever had two wives.

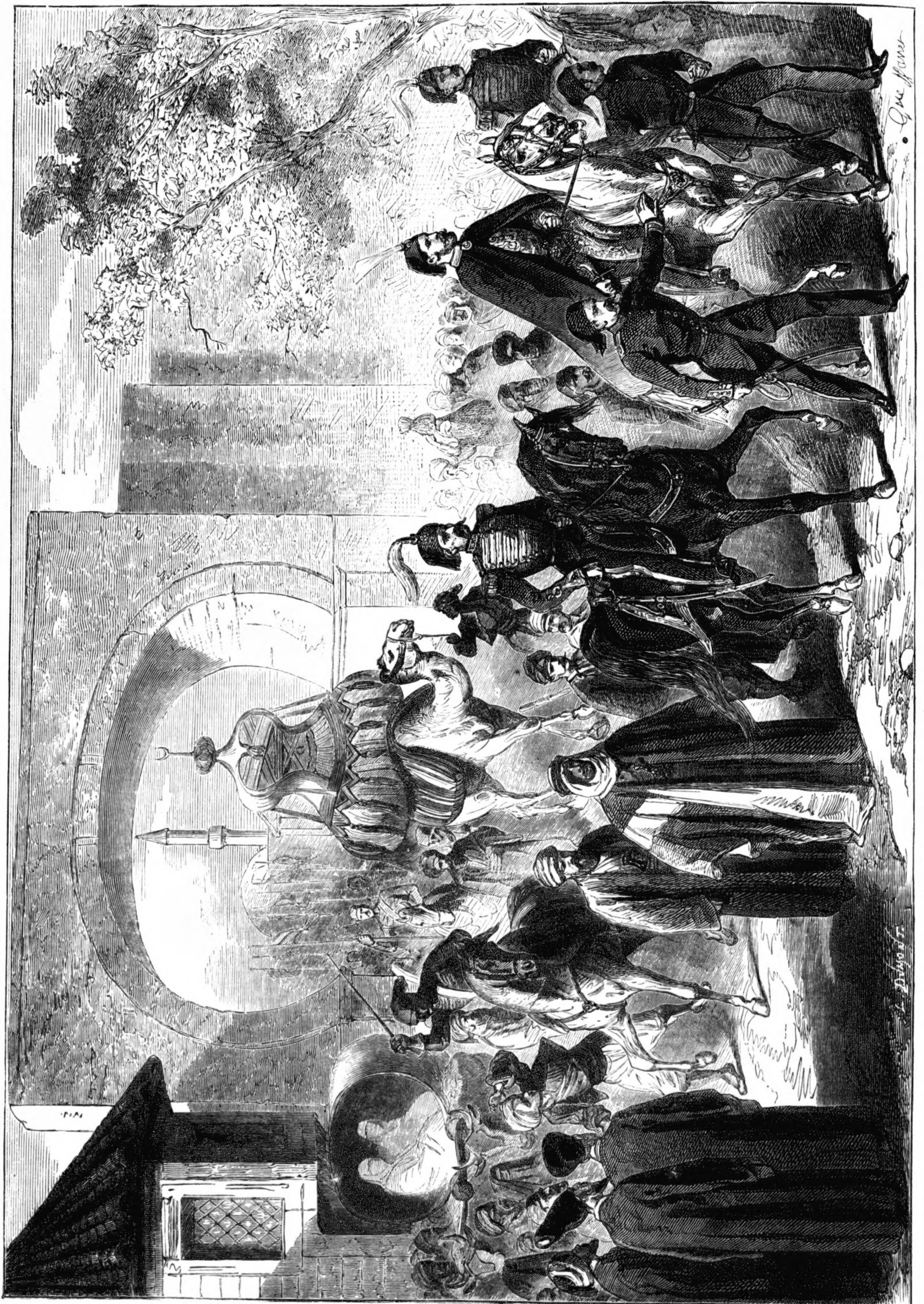
Now, to conclude and finish, these verses I will end,  
Long live the Judge and jury who the lady did defend.  
According to the Irish laws they brought the verdict home,  
Because she was a member of the Holy Church of Rome.

This statement of the reasons influencing the verdict is matchless.

#### THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

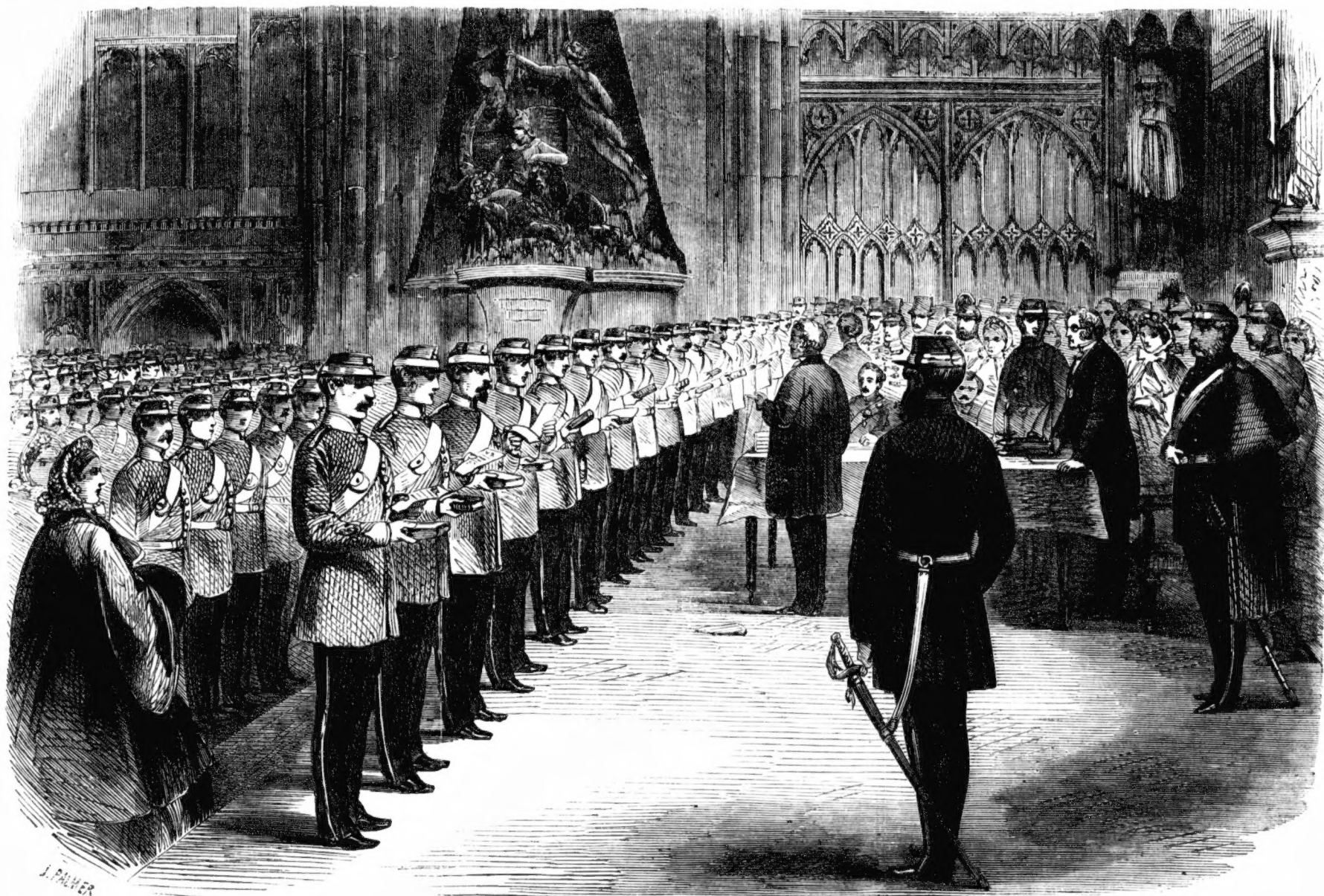
M. Fechter played "Hamlet" on Wednesday night, and achieved most genuine success. We defer detail until next week.



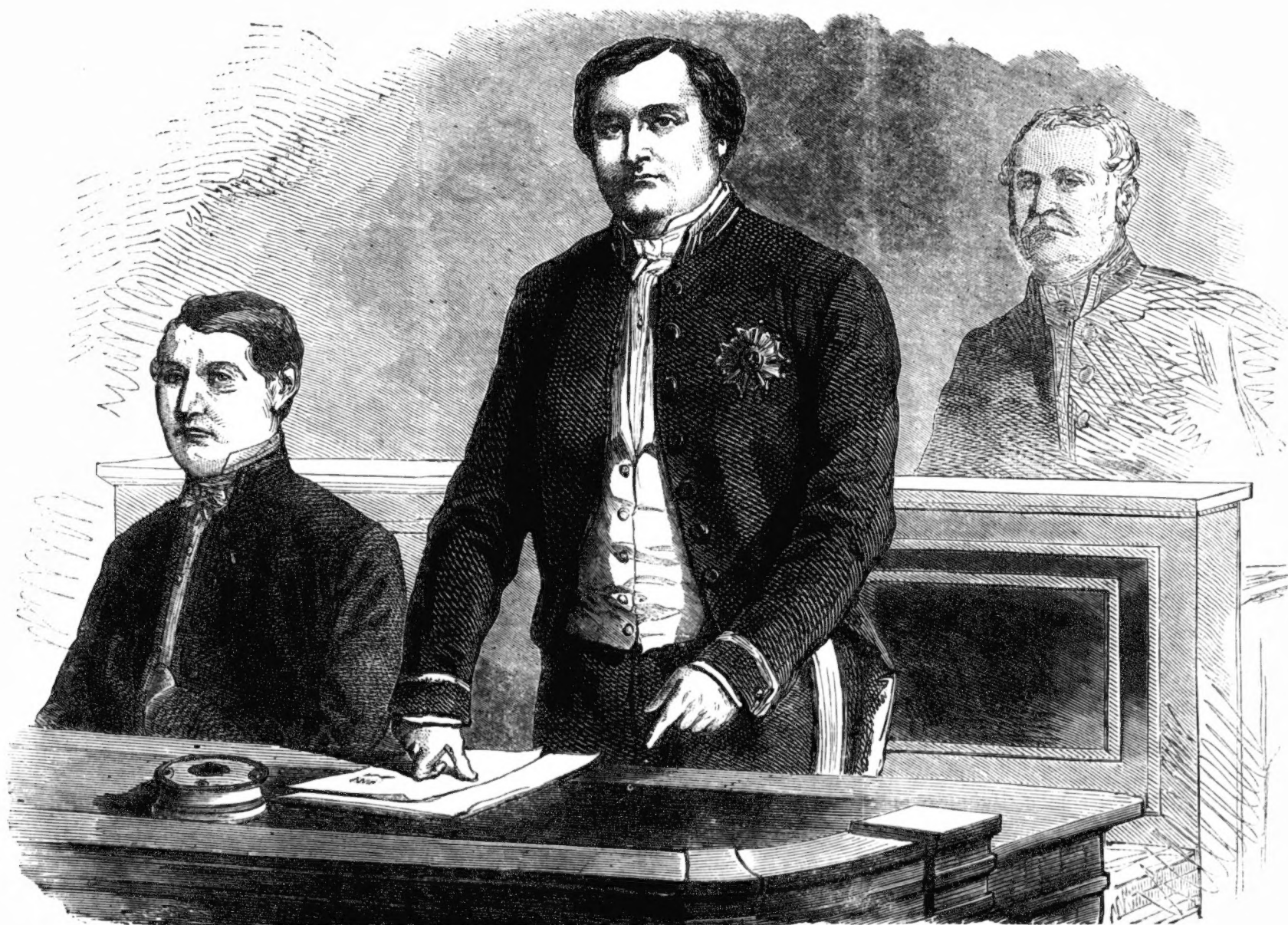


DEPARTURE FROM CONSTANTINOPLE OF THE CARAVAN CONVEYING THE SULTAN'S PRESENTS TO THE TEMPLE OF MECCA





SWEARING IN OF THE 3RD LONDON RIFLES.



PRINCE NAPOLEON AT A MEETING OF THE FRENCH SENATE.



### THE PILGRIMAGES TO MECCA AND MEDINA.

THE pilgrimage to Mecca bears, according to Mussulman or Arab tradition, an antiquity higher even than the Deluge.

Long before the time of Mohammed, it is said, the heathen inhabitants of the Arabian peninsula were accustomed to go in companies to visit the Temple of Caaba, founded by Abraham himself, and at one corner of which was preserved that famous black stone which was carried to the Patriarch by the angel Gabriel.

When Mohammed compiled the Koran and instituted it as the guide of faith for his followers the pilgrimage to Mecca was insisted on as one of the four fundamental points of his religion.

Once arrived on the sacred ground, the pilgrims proceed to visit the temple, going seven times round Caaba, and departing from the corner of the temple to the south-west, where is fixed the sacred black stone, which is kissed or touched by the hand each time that they complete the circuit of the building, during which they quench their thirst at those miraculous wells of Zem Zem which first spouted up their waters under the footsteps of Hagar. They perform devotions, too, at El-Madjen, the place where lies the stone on which Abraham's footsteps remain imprinted, and at which he and Ishmael mixed the mortar which was prepared for the construction of the temple. Seven times they pass between the Mounts Safa and Merwa, and also betake themselves to the Mount of Mercy, which lies about twelve miles from Mecca. This is the mountain to which Mohammed retired for his devotions and to instruct his disciples; and it is upon the Mount of Mercy that at the period of the pilgrimages the Khatib (the preacher) speaks to the immense crowd of pilgrims who are encamped in the valley and press up the sides of the mountain. The final ceremony is the visiting the valley of Mouna, where the pilgrim is present at the sacrifices. He then shaves his head, pares his nails, and returns to Mecca, where he visits the temple for the last time. Notwithstanding the distance, the difficulty of travelling, and the multiplicity of ceremonies prescribed for the faithful, there arrive each year within the walls of Mecca no fewer than from 120,000 to 160,000 pilgrims. Every time that a new Sultan comes to the throne he causes to be sent to Caaba a rich suite of hangings, called a kissoua, for the decoration of the interior. The Sultan Mahmoud died just as he had given orders for embroidering a new kissoua for the temple; but his son Abdul Medjid has sent to Mecca the gift contemplated by his father.

During the last few days of January the present ruler of the Faithful conformed to the custom, which dates from the times of the first Caliphs, and sent from Constantinople the Imperial presents destined for the temple at Mecca. It was at midday that the cortège accompanied them. The convoy, having reached the gate, quitted the palace where the Sultan, attended by the highest functionaries, was already waiting. A squadron of lancers, led by a band of music, headed the crowd of pilgrims. The presents were borne by two dromedaries and eighteen mules, richly caparisoned.

The arch of the gate Bagtche-Capoussou was found to be too low to allow the first dromedary to pass, as his burden was so high, and they were compelled to unpace the street and dig out the earth below. The valuables which Abdul Medjid sends to the holy place are transported from the other side of the Bosphorus to Scutari, whence the caravan sets out for Mecca.

According to another custom not less ancient, the Viceroy of Egypt sends every year a rich carpet of Egyptian workmanship for the exterior of the sanctuary at Caaba. This year his Highness has made the pilgrimage to Medina, the second holy city, and the place where the Prophet died. To accomplish his journey he landed, on the 1st of February, at Onech, a small port on the Red Sea, and occupying a very picturesque situation.

His Highness remained five days at Medina, where he performed his devotions in the mosque which Mohammed helped with his own hands to build, and repeated prayers before the shrine of Mohammed in the chamber once occupied by Aïsha, the woman so dearly beloved by the Prophet, and in the place where it is pretended the angel Gabriel appeared to him.

### SWEARING IN OF THE THIRD LONDON RIFLES.

THE ceremony which the Illustration at page 184 represents is the swearing in of the 3rd London Rifle Volunteer Corps, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Sir William De Bathe, Bart., numbered about 1300, with two volunteer bands. The uniform of the corps is a scarlet tunic and Oxford mixture trousers, with a scarlet forage-cap and light buff facings and belt. The corps was first known as "The Workmen's Volunteer Brigade," but the Court of Lieutenancy on adopting it as their own, rechristened it, on the principle of not sanctioning any class corps of volunteers. Probably "The 3rd London Rifles" are none the worse for whatever disappointment the change of style may have inflicted. No volunteer corps marches better, or is more distinguished for steadiness in the ranks; indeed, on their late inspection by Colonel Erskine, Deputy Inspector-General of Volunteers, a very flattering tribute was paid to the 3rd London in this respect. The motto of the corps is "Labor omnia vincit," and hitherto they have vindicated that motto well. The Government, we understand, after eight months' probation, has only just issued a first instalment of 500 rifles to the corps. These are, however, the best weapons that have yet been issued to volunteers. We may here notice that a body of volunteers of the Jewish persuasion, who were called into existence by the example of "The 3rd London," and who were anxious to be enrolled under its flag, have been accepted and armed.

We congratulate the men upon the interesting ceremony of Friday week; and no one, we are sure, could see those men taking the oath of allegiance without a warm and cordial feeling of pride at such a loyal and patriotic demonstration. The men were sworn in by the Lord Mayor, in sections of twelve each—printed papers containing the oath having been previously distributed to them. About half the battalion—600—were present, it having been found impossible to give notice to all in the short time between the announcement and the ceremony. After all the men had taken the oath, the Lord Mayor expressed his pride at being called upon to inaugurate the services of such a splendid regiment. He congratulated them warmly, too (as Colonel Erskine had already done in the Floral Hall), on their peculiar good fortune in being commanded by so distinguished a veteran Peninsular officer as Sir William De Bathe, a sentiment we heartily indorse, as did the corps also, if we may judge from their enthusiastic cheers when it was uttered. Sir William De Bathe acknowledged the Lord Mayor's address in a brief speech, in which he completely identified himself with the men, and was vociferously cheered. The ceremony concluded, Sir William handed over the battalion to the Major, under whose command the regiment marched to Trafalgar-square and back to headquarters, being saluted en route by frequent cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs from the windows, and receiving the benedictions of the "cabbies" and "busmen" (those inveterate enemies of the volunteer movement) as they passed on. There were a great many officers and men of other corps in the Guildhall, as well as a sprinkling of ladies and the general public.

### HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS PRINCE NAPOLEON IN THE SENATE.

THE speech of Prince Napoleon has given rise to numerous conjectures, amongst the latest of which is the suspicion that he contemplates the possibility of attaining the rulership of Hungary. This supposition would certainly explain much of the freedom of opinion which appeared to be embodied in the sentiments he expressed; and already French influence exercises considerable control in the Hungarian dominions. But it would be strange indeed if this uncertain Napoleonist, whose courage was suspected

when he last appeared as a soldier, should become the King of a brave and free people only on the credit of his newly-discovered ability as an orator in the cause of liberal, if not anti-imperial, sentiments.

It has been remarked, in explanation of his unexpected and forcible speech, that he only expressed such advanced opinions as the Emperor is not quite ready to indorse, and yet secretly approves, much as certain pamphlets are published obviously under high influence, and yet disclaimed the instant they are accepted as the exposition of Imperial views.

At any rate the Prince spoke to the purpose and with a practised ability for which, we believe, very few people would have given him credit. His language is full and flowing, his tone convincing, and his bearing dignified.

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## ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1861.

### STATE PAPERS.

ALTHOUGH we think the discussion in the House of Commons on Tuesday ended as it should have done, we are not of opinion that the majority had the best of the argument. Lord Palmerston's defence was very bold and ingenious, but we doubt whether his courage or his tact would have saved him had the offence been committed yesterday. As it is, nobody cares to open an old sore, which inquiry may irritate but never heal. The Affghan War is not a pleasant memory either for the politician or the soldier, while financiers remember that it cost embarrassed India twenty millions. Irreparable blunders are better forgotten; and a discussion of the Affghan War—why it was undertaken, and why it should not have been undertaken—could serve no earthly good now. If our statesmen are worth anything at all, they are capable of drawing from the conduct of these men lessons as wholesome as any that a Committee is likely to read them. This consideration had much weight in the House of Commons, no doubt—this, and the manifest inconvenience of assenting to Mr. Dunlop's over-charged accusations. The mutilations were committed twenty years ago, and it is too late now to pass a vote of censure on the Ministers concerned in them; while as for elevating the misdemeanour into fraud and forgery, and impeaching Lord Palmerston upon the charge, it was not to be thought of.

But this does not touch the abstract question—one of considerable importance—whether Ministers are justified in handling State papers as Sir Alexander Burnes's despatches were handled. Lord Palmerston maintains that they are so justified. For once, we must incline to Mr. Bright's view. What, in brief, are the facts? In 1837 the Government became alarmed at the intrigues of Russia and Persia in India. Dost Mohammed was suspected of sharing these intrigues, and accordingly Sir Alexander Burnes was sent to Cabul charged with a political mission in a commercial disguise. Burnes's observations led him to the belief that Dost Mohammed was anxious to remain on friendly terms with the British, and ready to work with them in checking the designs of Russia. This belief, and his reasons for it, were communicated to his superiors in various despatches. But the Government arrived at opposite conclusions. War was declared; and we know what terrible disasters followed. By-and-by the House of Commons wished to have the despatches laid before them, in order to judge of the policy of the Government. They appeared—but in a mutilated state. Sir Alexander Burnes's despatches no longer represented his opinion of the state of affairs at Cabul, and by a careful process of excision his views of Dost Mohammed's policy, and of what ought to have been our own, were completely falsified. It is of these mutilations that Mr. Dunlop and Mr. Bright complained as amounting to fraud and forgery; and no doubt they are very serious. But Lord Palmerston has his reply. Sir Alexander's opinions or impressions, he says, had nothing to do with the matter. The Envoy was amiable—perhaps weak. The proofs he adduced of the Affghan's sincerity were worthless. Dost Mohammed imposed on him; and as the Government, with their superior knowledge of what was going on, heartily despised his views, they had no difficulty in eliminating them from his despatches when published. They really had nothing to do with the decision of the Government, who thought it enough to give Sir Alexander's facts without his comments.

This is all very well; but when Parliament asks for the despatches of a political Envoy it does not expect that his views shall be sophisticated so as to justify any particular line of conduct pursued by his superiors. The present charge is—not only that the Envoy's opinions were struck out, but that they were falsified, and the evidence on which he framed them suppressed. It is one thing to disregard what a man says, and quite another to misrepresent it. The House of Commons supposed, no doubt, that the Company's agent at Cabul would have better means of knowing what was going on there than a Council sitting at Calcutta could have. They might also have been justified in assuming that a man selected for so delicate a mission must be gifted with a tolerably sound judgment, and with some political

penetration; and, this being the case, it was impossible that the House should read his despatches without attention and respect. That this was the very reason why Sir Alexander's despatches were mutilated is acknowledged; it was not convenient that the good sense of the House should be disturbed by the Envoy's erroneous judgment. But, in the first place, if Sir Alexander's despatches proved him a dupe, if the Government had reason to believe him blind to affairs he was sent to watch, and a tool of the Prince whose intrigues it was his business to check, why did they not recall him? Again, if Sir Alexander's views were so very much mistaken, had not the House sense enough to discover that fact—assisted, let us say, by the explanation which Lord Palmerston brings forward so triumphantly now? Finally, are we to understand that a Government has a right to misrepresent the opinions of its Ambassadors, and so mislead the judgment of the Legislature on its policy? For our own part we assert that such an assumption is intolerable. Let official correspondence be withheld altogether where its production is likely to embarrass the action of Government. That is a power which Ministers enjoy of necessity, and which they can employ, if they please, to conceal their blunders; but State papers ought not to be falsified for any purpose whatever.

### SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

THE ARRIVAL OF PRINCE ALFRED AT BARBADOS is announced. The young Prince was received with unbounded enthusiasm, the people giving expression to their loyalty and good feeling in every possible way.

THE EMBANKMENT OF THE BRIDGEWATER CANAL at Lumb Brook gave way on Monday week, occasioning extensive damage.

AN ENGLISH COMPANY is said to be negotiating with M. Lesseps for the land in Egypt which belongs to the company for cutting the canal to Suæz. It appears that this land is well suited for the cultivation of cotton.

GOVERNOR ANDREWS of Cape Coast, attended by the civil and military heads of the colony, placed a Latin cross of white marble, with the letters L.E.L. on it, over the grave of Miss Landon, the poetess, on the 3rd ult. The grave had become almost undistinguishable from neglect.

RICHMOND, a cavalry pensioner in Chelsea Hospital, attained the age of 107 a few days ago.

ORDERS HAVE BEEN SENT OUT TO GIBRALTAR, it is said, to put the fortifications in a complete state of defence.

TWO UNDERGRADUATES OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, a few days ago, set fire to a straw-stack in that town. They said they did it for "a lark," and made compensation.

LORD WORRELEY, M.P., had his arm broken while hunting with the Earl of Yarborough's hounds last week.

THE INCREASE OF LUNACY IN IRELAND is exciting much attention. In Belfast, on Tuesday week, a deputation from the governors of the District Lunatic Asylum waited on the grand jury to present a statement on the subject, and represent the urgent want of more accommodation for lunatics.

MR. G. ADAMS has a commission to execute a statue of the late General Sir William Napier for St. Paul's Cathedral, he having already executed one of the late General Sir Charles J. Napier.

A REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS has just been established by an English company to ply between Trieste and London, via Venice, Ancona, and Corfu.

THE KING OF DENMARK has just sanctioned a bill which renders military service obligatory in the kingdom.

A CORRESPONDENT OF THE *Daily News* states that our Government, struck by some inconsistencies in the dates and circumstances put forward by the Chinese authorities, have offered the Chinese Government £20,000 for the production of Captain Brabazon alive.

THE DIRECTOR OF THE OBSERVATORY OF MARSEILLES has addressed a note to the journals of that city announcing that a gentleman named Tempel has discovered another new telescopic planet, making the second within a few days. It is the sixty-fifth of the group.

THE ROMANS now salute each other on meeting with the commonplace remark "Non piove"—it does not rain. It is to be read "Non Pio, V.E."—not Pius (but) Victor Emmanuel.

AT THE REQUEST OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT, it is said, the departure from Turin of the Ambassadors who were to announce to foreign Powers the assumption by Victor Emmanuel of the title of King of Italy has been postponed till the end of the month.

THE SARDINIAN LEGATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE has been destroyed by fire.

RICCIOTTI GARIBALDI, a son of the great Italian liberator, was on Monday evening presented with a set of accoutrements by the 14th division of the Lancashire Volunteer Corps.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' NURSE, Mrs. Brough, who murdered her six children in a fit of insanity, died in Bethlehem Hospital a few days since.

THE REPORT OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY recommends that the company should be still kept formally in existence, so as to preserve its privileges, consisting of agreements with the American companies and its direct connection with the Governments of England and the United States.

THE CHRISTY MINSTRELS have secured Her Majesty's Theatre Concert Room for four months, which opened on Monday evening last. Amongst their many novelties was a new burlesque by Mr. W. Brough.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL OF FRANCE has just entered on his sixteenth year.

GARIBALDI, according to the correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, is going to have "a handsome present from London friends and Scotch friends, who have purchased a Bible for him in Italian and English."

SKIZUR was made on Monday of several parcels of gunpowder (amounting to about three hundredweight) which were stored in a crowded part of the City, and so carelessly disposed that there was imminent danger of the whole exploding.

SIGNOR RATAZZI, on his nomination to the presidency of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, received from the King a present of a photograph of his Majesty, inscribed "Victor Emmanuel to his friend Ratazzi."

IN PESTH, on the 13th, a grand banquet was given to the Deputies just elected. Among the toasts proposed was one to the Emperor Napoleon and the Western Alliance.

THE PRINCESS DE POLIGNAC, M. Mirès's daughter, gave birth to a daughter on Sunday.

THE MINISTERIAL *Donau-Zeitung* of Vienna has given a translation of the speech made by Mr. Roebuck in the House of Commons on the 7th inst. The passages favourable to Austria are printed in large type.

THE BAVARIAN GOVERNMENT has sent to Paris a commissary of police charged to study the regulations relative to markets and the sweeping of streets.

LORD LILFORD expired yesterday week at Lilford Hall, near Oundle, after a protracted and painful illness.

THE GREAT EASTERN is appointed to sail for New York on the 1st of May, under the command of Captain the Hon. S. T. Carnegie, R.N.

MR. GLADSTONE has, it appears, returned a favourable reply to the invitation which he has received from the Liberal party of South Lincolnshire that he should consent to be put in nomination for that division of the county.

A BILL has been presented to the Italian Parliament fixing the first Sunday of June for the annual celebration of a festival in honour of the proclamation of the kingdom of Italy.

THE *Northern Bee* of St. Petersburg lately made a violent attack against the temporal power of the Pope. We also find in the *Invalide Russe* a eulogistic article on Napoleon III. and Victor Emmanuel. By some this is regarded as significant.

THE *Armonia* of Turin, the ultra-clerical organ, announces that the Pope has received £500 offered by the savages of Australia! We are glad to hear that the natives of that distant country are so well off.

THE DEPRESSED CONDITION OF TRADE IN LANCASHIRE has obliged several masters to reduce their wages, and large numbers of workmen are out of work.

THE DEATH OF ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM BEAUCHAMP PROCTOR is announced. He served in the expedition to Egypt, at the bombardment of Havre in 1804, and in the East Indies in 1808.



## DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

We regret to have to record the death of the Duchess of Kent, which took place at Frogmore House, on Saturday morning, at half-past nine o'clock. Although the Duchess had been in a declining state of health for a considerable time past, yet the melancholy event at length took place somewhat suddenly. The Duchess suffered from cancer, but we have not heard how much this disease contributed to her death. The Queen was apprised on Friday afternoon of an unfavourable change in the condition of her Royal mother. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Consort and Princess Alice, at once proceeded to Frogmore House, and remained with the Duchess during the remaining hours of her life. She expired in peace, and without pain.

Telegrams to announce the melancholy event were at once dispatched to the Crown Princess of Prussia, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Cambridge, the King of the Belgians, the King of Prussia, the King of Portugal, the King of Hanover, the Duke of Coburg, the Princess of Hohenlohe, and other relatives of the deceased Duchess, and also to her Majesty's Ministers. Sir G. C. Lewis conveyed the intelligence to the Lord Mayor, and in a few minutes the great bell of St. Paul's, which is never tolled except on the decease of a member of the Royal family, was booming the sad intelligence over the metropolis far and near.

The Prince of Wales, who had been summoned from Cambridge, arrived at Frogmore House at twelve o'clock; Princess Helena, Princess Louise, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice arrived at Windsor from Buckingham Palace about the same time, Princess Helena joining her Majesty at Frogmore House. The Crown Princess of Prussia, hastening to England, arrived at Dover on Monday afternoon. On landing she was received by the Prince of Wales, who had arrived at Dover on the previous evening. After a brief repose, the Prince and the Crown Princess left Dover for Windsor Castle.

The funeral of the Duchess of Kent will take place at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on Monday. The funeral will be conducted with the strictest privacy, and no tickets of admission to the chapel will be issued.

Till Monday the body will remain at Frogmore. On the day fixed for the interment the remains will be removed from Frogmore to Windsor at four o'clock in the morning, and with the strictest privacy. As the distance from Frogmore to Windsor is little over a mile, the body will, by this arrangement, be laid in the Wolsey Chapel, adjoining the Chapel Royal, before daylight. Here it will remain until the hour fixed for the funeral ceremony, when the procession will be formed and the coffin carried into the Chapel Royal, where the service for the dead will be read and sung. The body will then be temporarily deposited in the Royal vault, which already contains the remains of so many of our nation's rulers. Within a comparatively recent period her late Royal Highness ordered the erection of a mausoleum at Frogmore, which will be completed within a month or six weeks from the present date. When ready the body will be privately removed from the vault of the Chapel Royal, and finally deposited at Frogmore. The remains, as usual, will be inclosed in four coffins—two of plain, solid mahogany, one of lead, and an outer case of mahogany and crimson velvet. The two inner coffins were sealed down on Tuesday.

In consequence of the obsequies the Houses of Parliament are adjourned till after the Easter holidays.

We hear that the Queen's health has not suffered, notwithstanding the heavy affliction with which her Majesty has been visited.

The Court went into mourning on Thursday, the Chamberlain's orders running as follows:—"The ladies to wear black silk, plain muslin or long lawn, crape or love hoods, black silk shoes, black glazed gloves, and black paper fans. The gentlemen to wear black cloth, without buttons on the sleeves or pockets, plain muslin or long lawn cravats and weepers, black swords and buckles."

The Deputy Earl Marshal has also issued an order for general mourning in these terms:—"In pursuance of her Majesty's commands, these are to give public notice that, upon the melancholy occasion of the death of her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, her Majesty's mother, it is expected that all persons do put themselves into decent mourning."

## BIOGRAPHY OF THE DUCHESS.

The Princess Maria Louisa Victoria was born on the same day that Frederick the Great died, August 17, 1786. Daughter and sister of Dukes of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, she was brought up in the dulness of a little German Court. The small territory in which the Duke's seven children grew up (of whom the lady now deceased was the youngest but one, and the King of Belgium the youngest) resounded with the din of industry, but was otherwise profoundly quiet. Iron-works and forges, spinning-wheels and looms at which the well-known Saxony cloths and linens were produced, saluted one sense; while others were greeted by fumes from dyeworks and tanneries. With perpetual industry of this kind before their eyes, and a pretty country around them, and a quiet domestic life within the chateau, these children grew up in the acquisition of the practical sense which has since distinguished them in life.

The Princess's first close interest in England came through her younger brother, Leopold, who caused some anxiety to his family by the susceptibility of his heart. He was at Paris when he was three and twenty, as Aide-de-Camp to the Grand Duke Constantine, and there he fell in love with a young English lady, whose relatives invited him to London, whither he came in the train of the Allied Sovereigns in 1814. Supposing himself distinguished by the Princess Charlotte, he proposed, and was refused. Attending the Sovereigns to Vienna, he was observed to be again occupied in the same way before the close of the year; but in the interval the Princess Charlotte had become free from her engagements with the Prince of Orange, and an intimation reached Prince Leopold from a friend in London that it was against his interest to be so open in his attentions to the German lady. His return to London decided the fate of other German Princes and Princesses as well as his own. At the time of his marriage to the Princess Charlotte, in May, 1816, nothing could be further from the imagination of his sister, next above him in age, than that she should become more nearly connected with the British Crown than this brother, whom all the world regarded as the favourite of Fortune. She was then thirty years of age, and just two years a widow, having married in 1803 the Prince Emich Charles of Leiningen. Her son had been declared of age at nine years old, and had succeeded his father in the principality of Leiningen at ten. The mother was occupied in superintending his education, and that of his sister, a year younger.

Then followed the apparent overthrow of the family prospect, so far as the English throne was concerned. The Princess Charlotte died in November, 1817; and within six months no less than four marriages were announced to Parliament, as approved by the Regent, on behalf of his brothers and one sister—the Princess Elizabeth. The Dukes of Clarence, Kent, and Cambridge announced their engagements; and the most immediately popular was undoubtedly that of the Duke of Kent. That of the Duke of Clarence was declared to be broken off, on account of the unwillingness of Parliament to grant him a larger income than his brothers; and one effect of this incident was to turn general attention to the Duke of Kent, as not only a probable successor to the throne, but the father of the future line. It soon appeared, however, that the Clarence marriage was to take place, which it did on the 13th of July, 1818. The Duke of Kent was married on the 29th of May, and the Duke of Cambridge on the 1st of June.

Parliament had refused to give £10,000 a year to the Duke of Clarence; and now they were all to have an addition of £6000, and no more. Hence the load of debt which weighed upon the Duchess of Kent for many years. The Duke had shown the same lavish

tendencies which made the family generally so unpopular in Parliament; and he had no opportunity of rectifying his affairs before he died. His income somewhat exceeded £30,000 after his marriage; but certain loans from the Admiralty droits had remained unpaid for above ten years, and the interest of these and his great amount of private debts so far hampered him that neither he nor his widow could ever have felt at ease about pecuniary affairs. Hence, perhaps, the care with which their child was trained in habits of rectitude and punctuality in money matters which have made her a noble exception to all family tradition in that branch of morals.

The Duke and Duchess came to England to be remarried according to the rites of our Church, and were received by Prince Leopold at Claremont on the 1st of July. For the sake of economy they presently returned to the residence of the Princess of Leiningen at Amorbach, where they lived in retirement. Lord Eldon, being consulted on behalf of one or other of the Royal Duchesses, gave it as his opinion that it was not necessary that the expected infants should be born in England; and it was at Hanover, therefore, that the present Duke of Cambridge was born, on the 26th of the next March, and that a daughter to the Duke of Clarence was born and died the next day; while the present King of Hanover was born at Berlin in May. But the Duke and Duchess of Kent desired that their child should be a native of England, and came over in April, 1819, the Princess Victoria being born at Kensington Palace, on the 24th of the next month. The year 1819 was full of public distress and disturbance from end to end; but it removed all apprehension about heirs of the Crown in the next generation. There was no longer a fear that we should be governed by a succession of childish old men.

For the sake of a mild winter for the infant, the Duke removed his household to Sidmouth in November. On the 13th of January he took a long walk with Captain (afterwards Sir John) Conroy, and both got their feet wet. Captain Conroy entreated the Duke to change his boots, but he was playing with his infant and delayed too long. He was ill at night, in a high fever the next morning, and died on the 23rd of pulmonary inflammation. For five nights the Duchess never left his bedside. By the Duke's will her duty was laid out for the best years of her life. "I do nominate, constitute, and appoint my beloved wife Victoire, Duchess of Kent, to be sole guardian of our dear child, the Princess Alexandrina Victoire, to all intents and for all purposes whatever."

For many years the lot of the Princess was in suspense; and seldom has a mother undergone such wear and tear of anxiety and responsibility as the Duchess of Kent sustained on this account. The question of the succession was simplified from time to time; but it was not till within a few months of her accession that there was anything like security that the Princess would ever be Queen of England.

The old King died six days after the Duke of Kent, and the next thing was a prevalence of rumours about George IV. getting a divorce after all. In "Lord Eldon's Life" we are shown, by a letter of the Prince Regent, how eager he was for this divorce within two months of his daughter's death. His vehement self-will about "unshackling himself" brought matters to such a pass in 1820 that there were few people in England who did not fully expect to see Queen Caroline put away, and the King married again in the course of the year. It was only for a few months that the matter seemed settled; for the Queen died in August of the next year, and the marriage of the King was repeatedly rumoured, before popular expectation turned to the Royal brothers. At the end of 1820 another daughter, who was named Elizabeth, in consideration of her prospects, was born to the Duke of Clarence, but the child died in infancy. In 1827 the Duke of York died; and in 1830 the King.

This ushered in a new period in the function of the Duchess of Kent. For the first ten years of her child's life she had lived retired, and had provided for the physical health and educational training of the Princess with all simplicity as well as completeness. All that was known was that the Princess was met, even on cold and windy days, dressed and in exercise in good pedestrian style, or that she was reared in as much honesty and care about money matters as any citizen's child. It became known at Tunbridge Wells that the Princess had been unable to buy a box at a bazaar because she had spent her money. At this bazaar she had bought presents for almost all her relations, and had laid out her last shilling, when she remembered one cousin more, and saw a box, priced half-a-crown, which would suit him. The shop-people, of course, placed the box with the other purchases; but the little lady's governess admonished them, by saying, "No; you see the Princess has not got the money, and therefore, of course, she cannot buy the box." This being perceived, the next offer was to lay by the box till it could be purchased; and the answer was, "O, well, if you will be so good as to do that—" and the thing was done. On quarter-day, before seven in the morning, the Princess appeared on her donkey to claim her purchase. Anecdotes like these, apparently small, have large meanings.

She was eleven years old when William IV. sent his first message to Parliament, in which there was no allusion to the appointment of a regency. In case of his death without such a provision being made she would have been Sovereign, with full powers at once, as the minority of a Sovereign is not recognised by our laws. The danger was allowed to exist till the new Parliament met in November, when a Regency Bill provided that, in case of no posthumous issue of the King appearing (when the Queen would have become Regent), the Duchess of Kent should be Regent (unless she married a foreigner) till the Princess Victoria came of age. Still there were uncertainties. The King might have children, and mysterious dangers seemed to impend from the Duke of Cumberland, the extent of which became revealed to the astonished nation in 1835, when a Committee of Inquiry, obtained by Mr. Hume, brought to light a scheme for setting aside the succession! The Orange leaders had got it into their heads that the Duke of Wellington meant to seize the crown, and that the right thing to be done in opposition was to make the Duke of Cumberland King. Letters were produced which proved that the notion of certain friends and tools of the future King of Hanover was that it would be necessary to declare King William insane and the Princess disqualified for reigning by being a minor and a woman. Under the explosion of loyalty thus caused on behalf of a god-natured old King and a fatherless Princess Orangeism disappeared from public notice. All was safe after 1836; but the preceding five years must have been heavily weighted with care to the guardian of the presumptive heiress of the throne.

The Princess was now becoming known, more or less, to her future people. Her guardian perceived that the time had arrived for procuring for her the advantages of travel and of intercourse with superior minds. In 1831 began a series of tours—the first comprehending the oldest of our cities, Chester, several cathedrals, some noblemen's seats, and, finally, the University of Oxford. By degrees she became thus accustomed to the gaze of a multitude, and the homage of strangers, and formalities of processions, addresses, and, generally, the observances which must occupy a large portion of her life. The expenses of such a training were so great that the debts of the Duchess became almost as onerous as those of her husband. The Duchess's reliance (afterwards justified) was that the Queen would pay the debts incurred in her preparation for sovereignty. After her accession, and when nobly portioned for a maiden Queen, the dutiful daughter paid off her father's debts in the first year, in the joint names of the Duchess and herself, and her mother's in the next. But there were troubles more wearing than those of insufficient income. It was a matter of extreme nicety to claim due observance for the Princess without insisting on too much; and it was inevitable that some parties, and probable that all, would be displeased. There was the same danger about the exercise of authority over the Princess herself, and a long series of troubles hence arose. The free-and-easy style of life in the King's family, where

the King and Queen and all the Fitzclarences disliked formality, and lived very much like quiet people of other ranks, did not always suit the notions of the Duchess of Kent as to the observance which her daughter's presence should command, and hence coolness arose which could not be concealed from the public.

The day at last dawned on which the Duchess had lived so devotedly for so many years. The early sun was shining in, that midsummer morning—it was before five o'clock on the 20th of June—when the doors of the palace were thrown open to admit the Primate, the Royal physician, and the Lord Chamberlain, who came to greet the Princess as Queen. The Duchess and her daughter were standing ready for the announcement, and prepared for the trying transactions of the day. From the day when Prince Albert entered upon the scene, and, yet more, from the hour when Sir Robert Peel assumed Lord Melbourne's place as the Queen's chief adviser, everything brightened to the Duchess of Kent. The Queen has never been more heartily cheered than when, instantly after the first of the silly pistol-shots which were at one time discharged at her by stupid boys to make themselves famous, she altered the course of her drive, and went to inform her mother of the attempt in person, before she could be alarmed by the rumour of it. That was in 1840. The latter years of the venerable Duchess have been filled with interest and with cheerfulness by the arrival of a long succession of grandchildren, and by the early settlement in life of the eldest. At the marriage of the Princess Royal her grandmother was observed to be much altered, and to be in very delicate health. She had sustained the shock of her son's death (the Prince of Leiningen) a year or two before; and her life had been, on the whole, one of wear and tear, which rendered it somewhat surprising that she should have passed the old three score years and ten. She accomplished, with little flagging, the periodical removals to Scotland, the Isle of Wight, Windsor, and London, which were as regularly established for her as for the Court; and, bodily affliction apart, her old age was a happy one, many of its hours being passed in her daughter's presence, and many more cheered by the affectionate attentions of her grandchildren. As for the people of England, they received her with manifest respect wherever she appeared; and she must have been almost tired of hearing, for many years before her death, that that respect was offered as her due for the boon she had conferred on the nation in the virtues of her daughter. The same thing must be told once more, however, though her ear is now dead to praise.

## THE EXHIBITION OF 1862.

The Exhibition of 1862 may now be regarded as fairly afoot. The guarantee fund has been well filled up; the site of the Exhibition determined on, and the plan of the building decided. The site of the Exhibition is on the space of ground lying south of the new Horticultural Gardens at Brompton, and between Cromwell-road, Exhibition-road, and Prince Albert-road. The building, of massive proportions, will be 1200 feet long and 700 broad, and it will cover nearly 26 acres. The nave will be 1200 feet long, 85 feet wide, and 100 feet high. The greatest height of the building will be 260 feet, or 100 feet higher than that of 1851. There will be two domes of iron and glass, each 250 feet high, with a base of 160 feet, the largest domes ever built. The building will not be a Crystal Palace, for there will be immense masses of brickwork, and the roofs will be of wood and felt. The architect is Captain Fowke, R.E.

The Exhibition will be opened on the 1st of May by her Majesty in person. The date for the closing has not yet been finally determined, though, as fogs and damp weather would do much injury to the pictures, no doubt exists that the building will be closed by the 15th of October. In the Manchester Exhibition 960 feet length of wall was set apart for modern oil paintings, and 700 feet for water colours. The proposed display will be entirely works of modern artists. With regard to the foreign schools, it is to be left to each country to fix the limitations under which its selections should be made, each being informed of the space allotted to it, and of the understanding that the selection is to be made with a view to exhibit the present condition of the school. With regard to the English school, the committee came to the decision that the collection should include the works of masters who have lived since 1702, so as to take in Hogarth, Hudson, Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Wilson.

The contractors, Messrs. Kelk and Lucas, are to receive £200,000 when the building is finished, and £100,000 more conditional on the receipts being over £400,000. Thus, all the receipts between £400,000 and £500,000 will be paid to the contractors; but, if the receipts should turn out to be £600,000 or £700,000, of course the contractors receive no more than the £100,000 due to them.

In 1851 the railways could only bring and take away daily from the metropolis 42,000 visitors, whereas now they can convey to and from London 240,000, or seven times the number they were able to transport in 1851.

THE REMAINS OF CHARLEMAGNE.—An inspection of the bones of Charlemagne took place at Aix-la-Chapelle the other day. Fears had arisen that these remains might suffer from friction in their present wrappings; so permission was obtained from the Chapter, and in the presence of most of the nobilities of the town, the Government officials, the whole Chapter, and several physicians, the mausoleum was opened, and the remains, or, as the report says, the osses of Caroli M. were examined. They were found intact and in excellent preservation. After due ceremonial gone through, procession round the cathedral, &c., liturgical prayers were said before these remains of the greatest protector of the Chair of St. Peter, and the cause of the present Pope was prayed for. Careful photographs were taken of the wrappings in which the remains of Charlemagne had rested for so many centuries; they were of a beautiful silken tissue. The larger wrapper, rich in colour and design, was recognised as one of those *draps de lit* which were frequently mentioned by the Provencal troubadours as well as by the contemporary German Minnesingers, as *Pallus transmarina T. Saracenicus*. It is, no doubt, a product of industry of the Sicilian Saracens of the twelfth century. The second smaller wrapper, of a beautifully-preserved purple colour, has been traced to Byzantine industry; the Greek inscriptions woven into the silk texture make it probable that the stuff was manufactured in the Imperial gymnasium at Byzantium in the tenth century.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK.—A special general meeting of the shareholders and directors of the Commercial Bank was held on Tuesday. A report was read stating the fact that on Feb. 15 it was discovered that a ledger-keeper at the Henrietta-street branch had robbed the bank to the extent of £66,000; that on the discovery being made a meeting of directors was held, and it was determined to endeavour to provide against a run by obtaining assistance from some other bank. A million was then obtained from the London and Westminster Bank, the terms being that the Commercial Bank should as far as possible induce its customers to transfer their business to the London and Westminster Bank. A report from Mr. Jay was read showing the frauds amounted to £66,992 7s. 8d. Accounts were also read showing that since the discovery of the frauds the liabilities of the bank had been decreased by nearly £600,000, and it was stated that within two months it would be out of debt. The report of the directors was confirmed, and on a motion being proposed by the chairman that a committee of shareholders should be appointed to assist the directors in winding up the affairs of the bank, several shareholders expressed an opinion that the directors needed no such assistance, and that the shareholders had every confidence in their ability to wind up the affairs, and it was finally negatived. A vote of thanks to the directors and the manager closed the proceedings.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Two dinners celebrated St. Patrick's Day on Saturday evening. The Benevolent Society of St. Patrick held their seventy-eighth anniversary at the Freemasons' Tavern. The chair was to have been filled by the Duke of Cambridge; but, owing to the death of the Duchess of Kent, his Royal Highness was unable to attend. In his absence General Upton, M.P., presided. The chairman, in proposing the toast of "Success to the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick," stated that the schools of the society were attended by 300 boys and 200 girls, who were in receipt of such instruction and training as could not fail to improve both their characters and habits. Subscriptions to the charity amounting to the sum of about £800 were received during the evening. Another dinner took place at St. James's Hall. The object sought by this celebration was to bring together Irishmen of all denominations. E. McEvoy, Esq., M.P., occupied the chair. Amongst those present we observed Sir John Arnot, M.P.; John Pope Hennessy, Esq., M.P.; J. A. Blake, Esq., M.P.; Mr. Sheriff Swift, M. J. Barry, Esq., &c.



## THE RUINS OF GAETA.

THE destruction of life in battle is so soon concealed that perhaps it is as well that a ruined city like Sebastopol or a crippled fortress like Gaeta should remain as a witness against the horrors of war.

Gaeta now offers an instructive spectacle to the tourist. No part of the whole mass of town, fortress, and hill has entirely escaped the ravages of the artillery which thundered at it from the land side. Where the cannon-ball did not hit point blank, there the bombshell fell with dire effect. The besiegers reckon that they fired, during the whole siege, about 56,000 shots; 13,000 in one day alone, the 22nd of January. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that you may almost tell the effect of each projectile; you almost come to the conclusion that not one of them has been hurled in vain. The siege of Gaeta is, we believe, the first instance in which rifled cannon has been applied on a large scale to the battering of walls and bastions. The houses about the Royal Palace may be said to be either altogether blown away or struck up all of a heap; the batteries lining the sea, before these houses, and even, in some instances, the casemates under them, are a mass of crumbling ruins. The Royal Palace, and the higher and lower town before it, are still standing; but there is hardly a building, lofty or lowly, whether jutting out or shrinking back, that may be said to be unscathed. Villainous holes through the roof of the Catholic Church may be seen, and more than one of its windows are smashed out of all shape. The road, the ground, and the walls are here and there ploughed up, levelled down, torn asunder, destroyed. The round tower was hit in more than one spot; and, although a small battery of four rifled cannon reared by the Neapolitans on the hill-crest had not suffered, yet there is evidence that no inch of ground within the peninsula of Gaeta could be considered as safe from the enemy's fire. A correspondent writes:—"I walked half-way down to the Queen's battery, and there I may say one out of four of the pieces were dismounted, and the parapets were everywhere grievously damaged; but I proceeded to the lower bastions, which had evidently borne the brunt of the attack, and there is no exaggeration in saying that the original design of the works is scarcely any longer to be recognised, so miserably gabions, sandbags, walls, parapets, cannon, adûts, and the ground they stood on, have been blown, and, as it were, winnowed together. I have seen such havoc caused in an Italian vineyard or garden by some furious hailstorm, where a few stumps of trees are all that remain of what was half an hour before a rank mass of luxuriant vegetation; but could not, I repeat, believe that a fortress or part of it could be 'crumpled up as an old piece of paper' as I saw Gaeta yesterday. There is something bewildering, appalling in the sight of so extensive a wreck; the buildings, storehouses, barracks, sheds, chapels, fountains, small suburbs, convents, and churches which are scattered here and there between and behind these lower bastions have been in many instances not only not only crushed and pounded to mere shapeless fragments, to atoms, but they have been actually swept away. Stone or brick, iron or mud, the softest or the hardest material, equally gave way; the projectile seemed to bring destruction with it in the very wind that encompassed it. Its effect was not battering merely, but blasting."



PRINCE ALPHONSE OF NAPLES, DUKE OF CASERTA.

## THE ASHES OF LONDON.

As the ground was covered with snow, and the weather so bitterly cold that, had the mercury in the glass grown six degrees taller, freezing point would still have had the start of it, I was in doubt whether Mr. Dodd's "eliminators" would be at work. So I intimated to the "yard foreman" at whose house I called one morning at the extremity of the year. As, however, that polite person pronounced that "nothing but rain licked 'em," I buttoned up my great-coat, while he lit his pipe and rolled up the sleeves of his blue guernsey, and we set off.

There are several "yards" connected with the establishment; but the one I wanted was that devoted to dust, and I found it between the stabling department and another set apart for the reception of monstrous slopcoats and all else pertaining to scavenging. The dustyard was, as near as I could guess, about a hundred and fifty feet wide and seventy broad, one end opening on to the main street and the other to the Regent's Canal. Flanking one side of the yard were a score or so of upreared dustcarts, and on the other side, extending almost from the outer gate to the water's brink, were great mounds of ordinary dustbin muck; and in the midst of the mounds—literally, so that in many cases part only of their bodies were visible—were thirty or forty women and girls. In view of the canal, the surface covered with big slabs of yellow ice,—with a rasping north wind blowing continuously through the yard, and with frost and snow everywhere to be seen, there sat the "hill-women," girls of sixteen and old dames of sixty, each holding before her a sieve as large as the top of a small loo-table, in which she dexterously caught the huge shovelful supplied by the "feeder," all as busy as bees, and as cheerful.

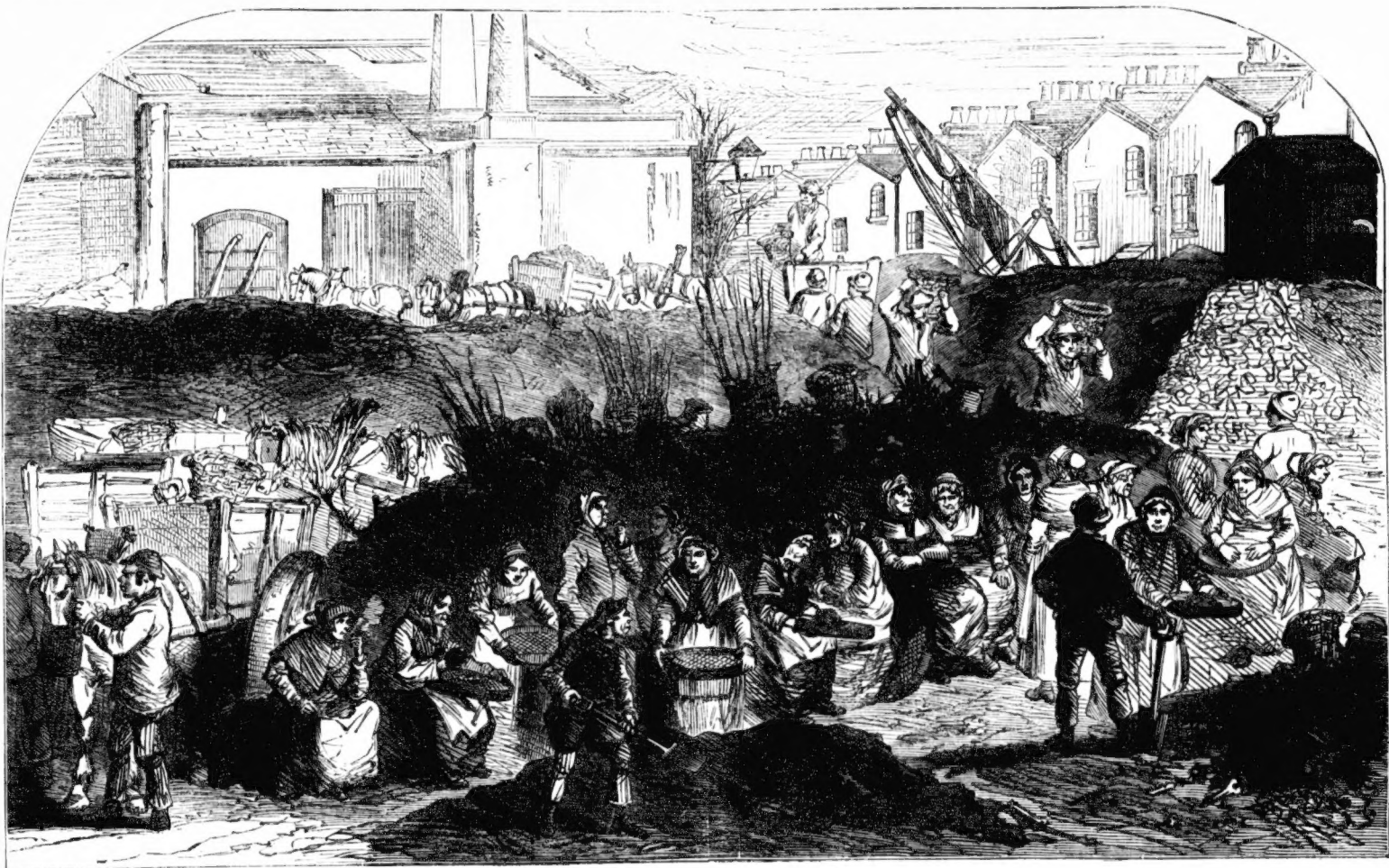
As a body, the females evinced by their attire little taste and less premeditation: indeed, in most cases they presented an appearance of having crawled through a bundle of rags, trusting entirely to chance as to the part of it from which their heads might emerge. It is only just, however, to mention that the above remarks applied chiefly to elderly parties, ladies who had outlived the frivolities of youth; but maidens there were much more scrupulous, wearing the bonnet fully trimmed and fashionably off their heads, revealing tresses copiously oiled and evenly parted. Respecting this latter feature, the advantage attaching to light hair was manifest; in all such cases the parting was as plainly distinguishable as a dusty lane between two hedges; whereas with ladies of raven locks all that was observable was a centre channel, suggestive of the system of drainage patronised by our forefathers, and still to be seen in ancient alleys. Most of the ladies wore coarse, fingerless gloves, and all of them great lace-up boots, such as carmen wear, and great sackcloth aprons, such as few carmen would care to be burdened with.

Conversing afterwards with a gentleman in the employ of the firm, said he, "How they exist is marvellous. They are here these bitter mornings before half London have left their beds, and they stay here till dark. I suppose they have some sort of breakfast before they come and something more when they get home; they'd need, for all they get to eat between times is hardly worth mentioning. Meat is entirely out of the question. A lot of them club together, and about



THE CITY OF GAETA.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AFTER THE CAPITULATION BY GUSTAVE REIGER.)





LONDON SKETCHES, NO. 5.—MR. DODD'S DUSTYARD.

twelve o'clock one makes a fire of breeze [and brews an old kettle-full of weak tea, and this, with a slice or two of bread, or at most a herring, is their dinner, year in and year out." To look at them, however, such a suspicion would never enter one's mind. I have been amongst factory-workers and "mill hands," and market-garden women and "assistants" at City establishments, but I never yet met a body of female labourers looking so thoroughly healthy and jolly. Every one was fat, every one was rosy, and laughing and singing as though it were capital fun to grovel amongst the refuse of the town out in the open air—a Siberian air, bleak and withering. The least likely-looking of the company was a corpulent lady, aged about fifty, and with her jaws bound round with a red rag; but even she was not so poorly but that she puffed away at a hideous little pipe with an appetite, and which, without taking her hands from the sieve, she dexterously shifted to the corner of her mouth so as to admit of her swelling the chorus of the ditty a leather-lunged young Irishwoman was at the time singing.

I have since ascertained—and I am thankful for the discovery—that my impressions as to the healthiness of these toilers amongst filth and ashes were not erroneous. I have Dr. Guy's authority for stating that, despite their constant and immediate contact with the most loathsome refuse, they are among the healthiest of our working population. The medical authority in question states them to be "a healthy ruddy-complexioned race—the healthiest set of men I have ever seen. I do not think, whether in town or country, such another body of men could be brought together, except by selection. It is not going too far to assert of them that, if the comparison were limited to the inhabitants of London, or our large towns, no score of selected tradesmen could be found to match the same number of dustmen brought casually together." It would seem from this startling statement that sanitarians who protest against neglected dustheaps do not know what they are talking about, and that the Board of Health is quite mistaken in prosecuting owners of reeking dustbins. It should, however, be borne in mind that, during the operation of sifting, the dust is exposed in an open space. Despite the well-known power of ashes to absorb every sort of noxious emanation, if the hill-women pursued their labours in a covered building the results would doubtless be very different.

To return, however, to the dustyard. I observed that every sifter had near at hand two or three old baskets, and that each time she called out "sarve," and a youth, by tipping into her ready sieve a shovelful from a "raw" heap "sarved" her, she gave the fresh supply a handy twist, so as to spread the material over the entire surface of the sieve, and proceeded to deal with it in a way that I could not readily understand. Resting the outer edge of the great sieve against the heap before her, and its other extreme on her knees, she dived into it with both her hands, and went through a series of evolutions that, for rapidity, were unmatched by any conjuror I ever yet saw. Whatever it was she plucked from the sieve was tossed over her left shoulder, over her right shoulder, and under either arm, and never failed to find a lodgment in one or other of the baskets.

"What is she picking out?" inquired I of my guide.  
"She's picking out everything," replied he. "She's picking 'hard-core,' and 'fine-core,' and rags, and bread, and bones, and bits of metal, and cabbage-stumps,

and that sort of awful (offal), and bits of iron, and old tin pots, and old boots and shoes, and paper, and wood, likewise broken glass. After that's done she can get along with the breeze and ashes straightforward."

"She retains the scraps you have enumerated as perquisites, I presume?" I observed.

"Oh, no, she don't!" replied Mr. Scorch, shaking his head vigorously. "She retains only what's give to her, and that's the wood. She don't retain nothing else—leastways, not if I know it."

"Oh, indeed! all claimed by Mr. Dodd, eh?"

"Wrong again, sir; it's all claimed by me, and I'll tell you how it is worked. Mr. Dodd employs so many 'collectors'—dustmen, as you call them. They go about the parts the governor contracts for, getting 10s. a week, besides what they have give them, and being obliged to bring in so many loads a day. For a certain sum I undertake to sift every load and get out of it, for the governor, the breeze, the ashes, the manure, and the 'core' (broken crockery, oyster-shells, broken bottles, &c., used for the foundation of new roads). All the other stuff my women find in the dust belongs to me."

"And you find the rubbish worth saving, eh?"

"Rubbish! worth saving!" ejaculated the foreman. "Well, I should rather say I did. You see that building over there" (pointing out an extensive brick edifice crowned with a tall chimney). "Well, the rubbish, as you call it, is so well worth saving that our master went to a precious many hundred pounds' expense that it might be made the most of. It's my warehouse, that building is, where my rag-sorters, and rag-washers, and rag-driers work, and where I store everything that is found out here that may be turned into money. Come and look at it."

He led the way through the great yard, and close to the edge of

the canal I found the building with the tall shaft he had pointed out in the distance; and, ascending some steps and pushing open a door, we entered. With a creak the door banged to, and suddenly I found myself in the most curious of all the curious places it ever was my fortune—good or bad—to set foot. There was no need for tedious exploration in discovering the wonders. As soon as your foot crossed the threshold of the building there you were in the midst of them.

"Mind the hole!" sharply ejaculated my guide, and not without reason; for there, dimly revealed in the twilight that filled the place, and within a pace of the door, was a black gulf, broad, wide, and of unknown depth, filled within a few feet of the floor's surface with old shoes and boots!—thousands, tens of thousands of them; all sorts, all sizes; baby's first little strapped shoe, hustled into and peeping out at the gaping toe of the dilapidated "wellington," the huge "anklejack," the tramp's boot with the iron-plated heel worn all aslant, the heavy uppers botched with twine-sown patches (a wayside job, evidently) and mutilated "tongues," now lolling at rest above the leather thongs, but plainly revealing the derivation of the patch-pieces; the dainty satin dancing-shoe cuddled into the russet, lime-burned foot-casing of the burly brickmaker; the still substantial gouty shoe, longer lived than its master; the narrow-waisted, fashionable abomination, cursed through its life, and at last joyfully kicked off because of its corn-inducing propensities: here they were, some blue with mildew, some still bearing traces of a polish, and some half eaten by rats; here they were, as many shoes and boots at the very least as there are legs at a gallows show.

"Of what use are they?" inquired I of Mr. Scorch, who evidently regarded me as curiously as I regarded his old boots.

"Jews," responded Mr. Scorch with a mysterious wink, "they knows what to do with 'em better than we do, mister."

What do you think of this lot?"

The "lot" in question consisted of crumpled-up paper of every texture and colour, about a ton in weight, and all of it tolerably clean. I thought it a rather valuable heap, and told him so.

"You are right," said he. "I get half-a-crown a hundred for it." Mr. Scorch again winked, and in a very artful way, as he named the tremendous sum; but when I reflected that the price he received for his waste paper was fifty shillings a ton, and that of the article remade ranged from forty to seventy pounds for the same quantity, it seemed to me that by looking about him he might possibly find a better market.

The next article he introduced to my notice bore so unsightly and valueless an appearance that the affectionate way in which he patted and poked it considerably surprised me. It was contained in a huge basket, and more than anything resembled odd corners and chunks of muddy wood, or broken, half-burnt bricks.

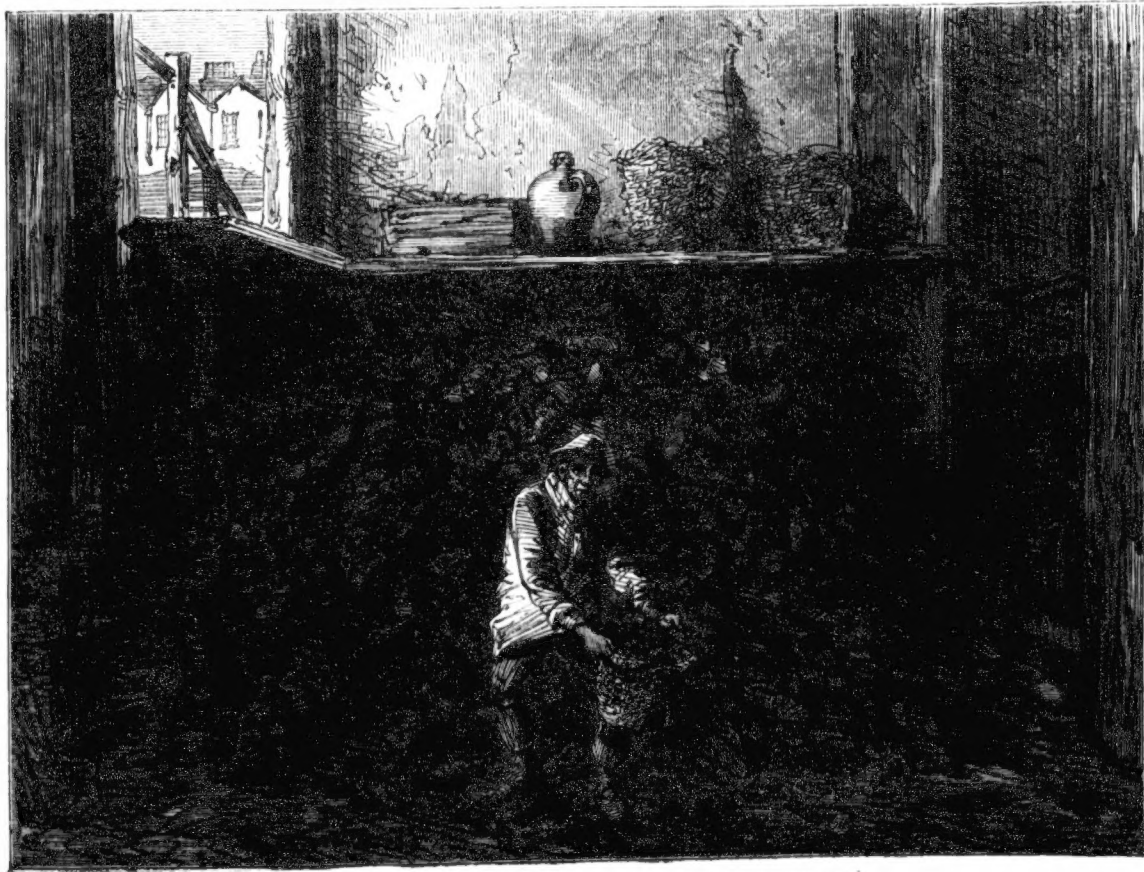
"We find a tidy lot of that, and I wish we found a lot more," said he. "It's first-rate stuff, that is."

"For burning?" was my natural observation.

"Oh, no," replied he; "for eating. 'It's bread—pigs' wittles!'"

"Come down here," said Mr. Scorch, leaping down into the shoe gulf, "and I'll show you my washhouse."

Not without a twinge of nervousness I too leaped and strode after him towards a dark passage. Just, however, as I was about to turn into it I caught sight, through a dungeonly doorway, the iron



OLD BOOT DEPARTMENT OF MR. DODD'S DUSTYARD.



door of which stood ajar, of a great chamber black as night, the floor of it ribbed with iron bars, like a monstrous gridiron, and cruelly suggestive of the Inquisition and the days of the rapacious Jews and the mild Barons.

"Ah," said my guide, politely retracing his way to where I stood; "that's a queer place, isn't it? Get inside!"

I cannot lay claim to bravery through entering the horrid place, because, coming up behind and being eager to show it, he pressed me forward and sheer on to the gridiron. The chamber which still retained the scent of burning was partly filled with crates and baskets.

"This," said my guide, "is our furnace: the shaft you noticed when you were outside belongs to it. Everything we collect we are bound to get rid of, and, of course among the rest you can't help taking a lot of rubbish, such as worn-out oilcloth, old bonnet-boxes, coconut matting, and that sort of thing that can't possibly be worked in for any purpose. Unless we can find a 'shoot' for it there is nothing left but to destroy it by fire. This is how we do it. If you look through the grating you will see a hole beneath; well, in that hole we make a roaring coke fire. Now, if you look up you will see daylight coming through a loophole to the left; we have to go up stairs to get at that hole which is fitted with a sliding door of iron. There is shot the 'light stuff' as we call it, which falls on the grating here, and is at once consumed without putting the fire out or even deadening it."

Glad to escape from the furnace, I begged to be taken to the "washhouse." I cannot say it was a handsome place, or a place where a fastidious person would care to sojourn for a long period; but this I am bound to say. Considering the quality of the goods to be operated on and the limited space available for the operation, the rag-washing apparatus was as commodious as possible; the proprietor having no further interest therein than a laudable desire to prevent waste. Along one side of the chamber, and facing a window, were two enormous vats capable of holding several gallons of water, and before one of the vats, and with its nose resting on the edge of it, was a powerful pump. Connecting this vat with the second was a spout, and the "washing" was managed by simply trundling a heap of the filthy rags into the first vat and keeping them stirred, a man pumping the while, and the connecting spout in full action, till from inky blackness the water in the rag-tub gradually became clean, and then the rags were raked out, and wrung as dry as possible.

Not dry enough, however, to be sorted or stacked away. A drying-room is required, and one is provided; and iron and brick chamber this was, with a floor of oventiles, and entirely fireproof. Round the walls were fixed close rows of wire "lines," on which to hang the wet rags; and overhead, suspended from the ceiling, was a screen of iron wire on which to lay rags too small to hang on the lines, while here and there about the gloomy apartment were several immense brasiers, such as are used by the layers of gas mains in public thoroughfares. It was all very curious; but the air of the place seemed so heavy, everything was so terribly ashy—ashy rags, ashy bread, and ashy boots and bones—that I was anything but sorry when Mr. Scorch announced that he had nothing more to show me.

J. G.

**MR. HOLMAN HUNT'S PICTURE.**—Mr. Holman Hunt's picture of the "Finding of Our Saviour in the Temple" having been replaced in the German Gallery, we revisited it, with a view to ascertain what injury, if any, it had received from the effects of the fire reported to have taken place shortly before New-Year's Day last. Not the slightest mischief befell this work, beyond a trifling stain upon the sky seen through the open door of the temple. Mr. Holman Hunt has repaired the damage, and it is now impossible to tell that even so minute an injury had been inflicted. It is certain, nevertheless, that a great risk was incurred of the total destruction of the picture. This occurred through the drapery, employed to moderate the light admitted into the exhibition-room, becoming ignited from the lighted gas. The blaze soon ran round the apartment, to the terror of the visitors and the attendants. One of the last, mounting a sort of cornice above where the picture is suspended, endeavoured to extinguish the flames, which were almost surrounding him; he appealed to the visitors who remained in the room for some cloths or like fabrics with which to extinguish the burning hangings. A lady immediately took off a valuable India shawl and threw it up to the person above. So aided, he put out the fire; and in a short time every danger was over. The lady, whose generous sacrifice in all probability saved the result of Mr. Hunt's five years' labour, gave her name, or it was given for her, but owing to the confusion of the moment the attendants only recollect the title of "Lady" attached to it.—*Athenæum*.

**THE YELVERTON CASE.**—The Rev. Mr. Mooney, who played so conspicuous a part in this trial, has published a long letter in the Dublin papers giving a history of his share in the Irish marriage transaction, and of his subsequent conduct—that is to say, a statement of the facts as they would have been given by him on the trial had he not been subjected from the very first to "a bullying cross-examination" instead of "of having a fair, direct examination." He also proceeds at some length to refute the charges which he says have been brought against him of being "grossly ignorant of the doctrines of his Church, or of having equivocated for fear of a criminal prosecution; that he was tampered with or bribed by the Major's party, and that he took money under false pretences." With reference to the certificate given by him, he says:—"I merely gave it to satisfy a Continental priest; that Mrs. Yelverton was a married lady, which I knew to be a fact. I inserted the names of witnesses merely *pro forma*, because without them the foreign priest would have regarded it as a spurious document, and Mrs. Yelverton would have been thereby placed in a very unpleasant position. I now feel that in filling up the certificate in the manner and for the purpose just mentioned I acted wrongly and unwisely. It is a fault for which I since severely suffered through many months both in mind and body. But that I was not influenced by a corrupt or by any other than a benevolent and humane motive must be quite evident to any one who reads the letter in which Mrs. Yelverton applied for that certificate. Had I in the least foreseen that it would have been used for any purpose but the one for which I gave it, nothing could have induced me to have written it."—In the Outer House of the Court of Session on Thursday, March 7, before Lord Ardmillan, the cases of "Yelverton v. Yelverton" were mentioned. These are conjoined actions of declarator of marriage, and of putting to silence between Major and Mrs. Yelverton. The Lord Ordinary appointed the pursuer to conclude her proof before the 6th of April, and the defendant to conclude his by the first sequestrant day.—Mrs. Yelverton is reported to have written to a friend in Manchester, intimating that she had received a thousand letters of congratulation and offers of funds for the further prosecution of her case.

**ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.**—The annual general meeting of the friends and supporters of this institution was held on Thursday at the London Tavern—Admiral the Earl of Hardwicke in the chair. Mr. Lewis, the secretary, read the annual report. From it we learn that during the past year this valuable institution has established seventeen new life-boats on the coast. The institution now possesses no less than one hundred and ten life-boats. Some of these had been directly instrumental in saving 210 lives from thirty-four vessels during the preceding year. The committee have taken steps to provide the life-boat stations of the institution, wherever desirable, with standard barometers, the daily indications of which will be registered on a chart or diagram by the side of the instrument. We also learn that the total number of wrecks on the coasts of the United Kingdom during the past year was 1379; the average of the last seven years being 1184. The number of lives saved during the year 1860 by the life-boats of the institution, the rocket apparatus, and other means, was 3697. The total number of persons saved from shipwreck from the establishment of the institution to the end of the year 1860, either by its life-boats or for which it has granted rewards, is 11,856. During the past year the institution granted sixteen silver medals, fourteen votes of thanks inscribed on vellum, and the sum of £1111 12s. 4d. in pecuniary rewards for saving 455 shipwrecked persons. The operations of the institution may be thus briefly stated:—Since its formation it has expended on life-boat establishments £46,350 8s. 3d., and has voted 82 gold and 673 silver medals for distinguished services for saving life, besides pecuniary rewards, amounting together to £14,015 19s. 11d. The committee appeal to the country to assist them to maintain their numerous and valuable life-boat establishments.

**THE RAGGED SCHOOL UNION.**—At St. James's Hall, on Tuesday night, a meeting of the Ragged-school Union was held—Lord Shaftesbury presiding. We find from the official returns that in 1854 the number of scholars who received prizes was 144; in 1855, 327; in 1856, 366; in 1857, 402; in 1858, 496; in 1859, 565; in 1860, 879; and in 1861, on the present occasion, 1215.

**COTTON FROM PERSIA.**—The Persian Ambassador, in a letter to the President of the Royal Asiatic Society, suggests that the province of Khuristan, now known by the name of Persia-Arabia, is, from the circumstances of its vicinity to the sea, the fertility of its soil, the number of rivers, as, for instance, the Kerkha, the Karun (Karun), the Jerrahi, and the Behbahan, very best place for the cultivation of cotton.

## OPERA, CONCERTS, AND NEW MUSIC.

THE programme of the Royal Italian Opera for the coming season is a good one in many respects. In the first place, there will be no other Italian opera this year. So, at least, it may fairly be inferred, if only from the fact that the accredited manager of Her Majesty's Theatre has hitherto published not one word as to his arrangements for the approaching summer. Report had been busy (even in the columns of our own well-informed journal) in making Signor Mario and Mme. Grisi (why not, by the way, Monsieur Mario and Signora Grisi) the chief stars of a company which was to comprehend more good singers of all kinds than had ever been brought together before in one troop, and which was to appear at the opposition opera directed by Mr. E. T. Smith. One need not be very old to remember the time when the Royal Italian Opera was looked upon as the opposition establishment, and when it was thought highly respectable, and even loyal, to support the old Opera in the Haymarket, which, though originally established before the time of Handel, had certainly lost a great deal of its ancient prestige, even before the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden, was turned into a lyrical theatre and the great operatic secession took place.

What, however, was the great pretext for establishing a second Italian Opera in London, which, since the introduction of operatic performances into the country, has never been able in a satisfactory manner to support even one? There was something about the orchestra, something about Mr. Cos'a, but also a great deal about the principal singers; and when it was understood that Signor Mario and Mme. Grisi (or Monsieur Mario and Signora Grisi) had been treated liberally by Mr. Lumley, and, moreover, that both those eminent singers were to form part of the new company, every one said that it was quite right to open a second Italian Opera in London, and that, since Mario and Grisi (we drop their capriciously-assigned prefixes) were to belong to it, it would of a certainty succeed.

The chief cause of the success of the Royal Italian Opera, however, has been the excellence of the orchestra and chorus, and the general care and completeness with which every work produced at that establishment has been "got up." The singers have of course done something, and even a great deal, towards it; and in their time no vocalists, probably, have drawn more persons or more money to the new theatre than the tenor and soprano who, in the decline of their talent and reputation, have found it impossible to remain on peaceable terms with the management of a theatre which was originally opened seventeen years ago almost expressly for their benefit. During the last seventeen years a great many things have changed for the worse, and, amongst others, Mme. Grisi's voice. Signor Mario's organ may be also said to have "suffered some C change," by which we here, of course, mean to say that he has lost his upper notes; nor are those which he still retains in the lower and middle region of his voice in a very perfect condition.

Most probably Mario and Grisi will not be heard this year at all in England. They deserted Mr. Gye for Mr. E. T. Smith, and it appears now that Mr. E. T. Smith does not intend to open Her Majesty's Theatre at all. The only new singers engaged at the Royal Italian Opera are Signor Tiberini, a tenor of great reputation, and who, we believe, is of the florid school of vocalisation; M. Jourdain (from the Opéra Comique), and Mme. Ortolani (formerly at Her Majesty's Theatre). Tambrlik, Gardoni, Graziani, Faure, Ronconi; Mesdames Penco, Caillag, Didice—in fact, all the singers of last season, with the exception of Mario and Grisi—are included in the present company.

M. Fiorentino, the musical critic of the *Constitutionnel*, says that the success of Wagner's "Tannhauser" at the Académie Impériale was such that the morning after the representation crowds of persons went to the box-office to secure places for the first performance of Meyerbeer's "Africaine." However, the accounts of "Tannhauser's" reception vary. The correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says that it failed. The correspondent of the *Press* tells us that it partially failed, but that some portions of it were much applauded, and produced a great impression on the audience. After all, whatever the Parisians may think of "Tannhauser," Herr Wagner may console himself by reflecting that, not only in Weimar, but in Berlin, Vienna, and throughout Germany, his music finds abundance of admirers. Some of the German papers seem to think that Wagner has met with opposition in Paris simply because he is a German, and because the French are prejudiced against whatever does not belong to their own country. Nothing can be more unfair than such an accusation—or, indeed, more absurd—and especially in relation to musical matters. Why, musicians of every country (including our own Balfe) have written for the Académie (Impériale, Royale, or Nationale, according to the period), and Italians, Germans, Belgians, and the aforesaid Balfe, have contributed to the repertoire of the Opéra Comique. Indeed, at the Académie all the most successful works that have been produced since the time of Glück—that is to say, during the last eighty years—have, with the exception of Auber's opera, been composed by foreigners; for instance, by Spontini, Rossini, Donizetti, Meyerbeer, and Verdi. To return to Wagner's "Tannhauser" for one moment, a German lady (Mme. Niemann) is said to have acted and sung very admirably in the principal female character. It is said that the ordinary *claque* was not present at the first representation, but it is also added that its place was efficiently supplied by the composer's numerous German friends. We have already had occasion to allude to the story of the Emperor having directed that "Tannhauser" should be produced by way of conciliating the German Republican party. We hear now that the Emperor did not expect, as a matter of course, to have the left bank of the Rhine ceded to him in return for his civility to the author of the "Art-work of the Future," but that he caused "Tannhauser" to be played out of compliment to the Queen of Prussia, who is one of Herr Wagner's most enthusiastic disciples.

**MR. SPURGEON'S TABERNACLE.**—The preliminary meeting for the opening of this immense place for Divine service was held on Tuesday in the school-room and lecture-hall, when a grand fancy bazaar was held, and attended by upwards of 2000 persons. The hall and rooms, large as they are, were fully occupied with stalls. In the bazaar there were a peacock and peahen, two beautiful birds, the upset price being marked at £4 4s. Upon the cage in which they were confined were some verses, which commenced thus:—

The birds you now see to you hful and gay  
Are sent by their owners the truth to convey;  
They feel much indebted for help on the road,  
To Charles Hudson Spurgeon, the servant of God,  
To help a good cause they tender their aid.  
Right glad will they be when the debt is all paid.  
Then strive altogether, and let the world see  
The Great Metropolitan Chapel is free.

The ladies at the various stalls did all they could to demand ready sales; but the centre of attraction seemed to be a large stall presided over by Mrs. Spurgeon, who had perhaps the most miscellaneous assortment of goods in the bazaar; for she not only sold baby-linen, purses, pictures, and other fancy articles, but also dealt in daggers—one taken at Delhi, and another at Sebastopol.

**THE SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY AND THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.**—The arrangements of the South-Eastern Railway will be found to give ample accommodation to those who desire to avail themselves of railway travelling during the ensuing holidays. There will be excursion-trains on Good Friday, and Easter Sunday and Monday, to Dover, Folkestone, Hastings, Canterbury, Ramsgate, Margate, Tunbridge Wells, Ashford, Hythe, Herne Bay, Sandwich, Deal, &c., at the unprecedented of 3s. 6d. there and back, in covered carriages. This low fare has been decided on with the view of bringing a railway trip within the reach of all as the most welcome and economical mode of pleasantly spending the holidays. In addition to the excursions from London, there will also be excursions to London, on Good Friday, from nearly all stations; and from some of the principal stations on Easter Monday, as well as on Good Friday; also, from various places to the seaside stations. Arrangements have also been made for conveying the volunteers on Easter Monday from the different localities on the line to the grand review and sham fight near Brighton. The severity of the past winter has interfered so much with railway pleasure-travelling that those living in town must feel a fresh zest for healthful recreation now that spring time is giving a charming aspect to the face of the country.

## Literature.

*After Office Hours.* By EDMUND YATES. London: Kent and Co.

If Charles Lamb, William Hazlitt, and a host of other essayists had lived in the days of certain supercilious critics, their contributions to their country's literature would have been contemptuously termed "padding." At a time when the circulating library rules the tide of authorship, it is difficult to launch any volume of such matter without some dishonest subterfuge—to persuade publishers that a book of essays and sketches may meet with a public, and really be readable, without being put into a pie-crust of sham connecting narrative. The papers, to suit the market, must seem to come from the mouths of a party of monks, or from a shipload of travellers frozen up amongst icebergs, or communicative adventurers becalmed in a balloon, or any imaginary collection of miserable beings who never would tell stories or sing songs under such peculiar circumstances. Sometimes this creaking, publisher-demanded machinery is slightly varied, and the papers are supposed to have been found in an old library, in a chimney-corner, in a drawer of a desk in a back parlour, or an old oak chest. The machinery often gives a pretence for a claptrap title; and, when the papers are supposed to have been found in a cottage upon a moor, "The Lone Hut of the Heath" can be made to tickle the ear of Mr. Mudie's chief supporters.

When the volume is published another difficulty has to be got over with some of the critics. "Halloo," says a powerful reviewer, "another reprint! Have the writers of the day nothing new to tell us? Have their hands grown stiff? Have their hearts grown cold? Are they capable of nothing but the composition of titlepages?" Writers of paragraphs like this forget that a "reprint" is neither more nor less than a second edition; that the papers which compose the volume have already been tried and not found wanting in the fiery furnace of periodical literature, and that they come before the reader with an ore-mark of recognised value such as *no new* "substantive book" on a "cognate subject" (to use some journalistic jargon) can ever claim on its title-page.

Mr. Edmund Yates, long known as a hard-working journalist, dramatist, public servant, and contributor to *Household Words*, *All the Year Round*, and other magazines, has gathered a few essays and sketches together under the somewhat apologetic title of "After Office Hours," and has boldly given them to the public without any introductory "connecting" gloss, tinkering, or deception. They are chiefly collected from the journals just mentioned, and consist of stories, descriptive papers, poems—grave and gay—and a few reflective essays. Their tone is manly, and their style is easy and unaffected. Mr. Yates has a tolerably wide knowledge of the world, a pleasant vein of humour, and a sympathy with all life that is not mean, artificial, and degrading. In a very modest preface he lays no claim to any higher mission than to be amusing; but we think this claim high enough, if it can be fairly maintained. Nine-tenths of our literature—the best part of literature, ancient and modern—is amusing, even "comic," much as the term is now despised; and no man, perhaps, would laugh more than Shakespeare and Dean Swift at the wonderful hidden meanings discovered by enthusiastic critics in their works. Nothing is more easy than to trace what is called an "undercurrent" in any novel, play, or essay; and nothing is less difficult than for an author to wink himself into a reputation for depth—for meaning more than he craves to show upon the surface. Those who despise this course—who, it may be, from a feeling of antagonism to humbug—are content to stand or fall by their readable quality, may often have clearer views into the inner meaning of life, and a greater power of arriving at that which is not seen, as well as of depicting that which is seen, than all the foggy mystics who ever held forth upon the "infinite."

A critical analysis of Mr. Yates's papers is not necessary, as they are contributions which have already won their place before the public. The article headed "In Charge," an account of a post-office mail journey to Alexandria—may be taken as a specimen of our author's powers as a descriptive traveller—bearing in mind that the route is well worn and familiar to half the world, and that most journeys of this kind present little that is striking or exceptional. The features seized upon are those which are the most broad, salient, and interesting; and "Dutch painting" is avoided, as being tedious. In other papers, such as "Staying with Noldwrit," a keen eye for minutiae is shown; and there are many touches of true and not overlaboured description scattered throughout the volume. In the poem headed "Twenty v. Thirty"—a poem of "society"—a command of versification and a gracefulness of sentiment are shown such as no "minor poet" need be ashamed of. "Ghosts in Brick" and "Spare Bedrooms" are very truthful, suggestive essays; and, altogether, the book—a full-sized octavo volume of 300 pages, produced for book-buyers rather than for book-borrowers—is one that will help the author on to further literary exertion, by putting him on excellent terms with a large circle of readers.

*Fit to be a Duchess.* With other Stories of Courage and Principle.

By MRS. GILLESPIE SMYTH. Illustrated by E. H. Courbold and J. Absolon. James Hogg and Sons.

This is a volume intended to display the beauties of moral courage and principle. The stories are four in number, and all are written with perfect grace and ease, being blessed with freedom from literary slang, and yet uncursed with that prolixity and—we can only say—stuff which frequently found in the writing of amateurs. The story of "The Twin Novices" is even poetically written. With such merits it is not pleasant to find the stories usually coupled with decidedly worldly morals. The heroine of "Fit to be a Duchess," after various adventures, actually marries a Duke—as if to be a Duchess were the perfection of human felicity. And in the story of "Frank Lygon" the younger brother, who does not desert his elder brother (who has all the property) when in illness abroad, but leaves his young lady to visit him, obtains all the property (as if that were the best thing), for the brother dies; and is also saved from his faithless young lady, for she marries another man. These are ladies' morals, indeed!

**FRENCH PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.**—A letter, dated Hanover, March 10, says:—"France is making large purchases of horses in the north. Within the last few days twenty-three vessels freighted with horses sailed from the east coast of Friesland, and large numbers have gone by land by Magdeburg, Salzwedel, &c., so as not to go by the same route. Mules are also bought up. The French agents pay good prices, and are not particular in their choice."

**UNMANNING THE NAVY.**—The other day the Marlborough, a fine screw three-decker, came into Portsmouth from the Mediterranean. She was not only in excellent order, but her crew seemed to be of the real old stamp of British seamen. Either they were good men originally or they had been made so, for their appearance actually created a sensation at Portsmouth, and they were recognised as specimens of what men-of-war's men used to be and ought to be. From all we have lately heard of these matters we should imagine she must have been about the best ship in the Mediterranean fleet, and the fittest for any possible service. This, however, is not to save her from the harpies. On Friday next (yesterday) she will be paid off, and the work of "stripping and refitting" will be pursued, we are told, inconspicuously. What the cost will be it is impossible to say, but, unless we are greatly mistaken, the bill for the work will convey a better explanation of our deckyard expenditure than any of the official documents produced for that purpose.—*Times*.

**PHYSIOLOGY FOR LADIES.**—Mr. John Marshall, F.R.S., has been appointed by the council of University College, London, to deliver a course of lectures on animal physiology for ladies exclusively. The prospectus tells us that "the course will be adapted to the requirements of ladies engaged in education, district visiting, or like pursuits; and also for those ladies who desire to add to the usual branches of education an acquaintance with the elements of physiology, and their application to the preservation of individual and public health."



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**THE BROCHE LUSTRED ALPINES.** Considerable improvements have been made this season in the manufacture of light fabrics in BLACK, and in greater variety of make than at any previous season. The above named is highly recommended for strong and useful wear, and is manufactured expressly for this house. Patterns of all the new fabrics post-free. PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 103 and 104, Oxford street.

**FAMILY MOURNING.** NOTICE TO COUNTRY RESIDENTS.—The Nobility, Gentry, and the Public are respectfully informed that mourning goods will be sent to any part of the country to select from free of expense (accompanied by an experienced dress-maker, if necessary), or, if pattern bodies are forwarded to the warehouse, accompanied by a descriptive note of the mourning required, the property supply in any quantity will be dispatched the same day. Dresses, Mantles, Bonnets, &c., are kept ready made in the greatest variety. PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 103 and 104, Oxford street.

**NEW SILKS, NEW SHAWLS, NEW DRESSES, NEW MANTLES.**—Patterns to the country free.—AMOTT BROTHERS and CO. solicit an inspection of the NEW GOODS in the above departments. Ladies this season may secure all the new and beautiful specimens in spring manufactures at the prices they would generally pay for goods of the past season. The pressure of the money market and general want of confidence in the manufacturing districts having enabled Messrs. Amott Brothers and Co. to purchase for cash, at a great reduction, several important parcels of the choicest and best goods made for high-class traders at the west-end of London, who have been compelled, through the pressure of the time, to liquidate the orders placed at the commencement of the year. Rich black silks, 12 yards for 1 guinea, really worth 30s. A large parcel of rich black glaze silks, very bright and glossy, usually sold at 24 guineas, now reduced to 17 10s. 6d. the full robe. Checked glaze silks at 1 guinea the full robe, positively worth 50s. 6d. A large parcel of rich black glaze silks, now to be had for 24 guineas. Moire antiques, worth 25s., have been reduced to 15 10s. 6d. 1800 yards jaeger bar and bayadere glaze, 21 15s. 6d., usually sold at 21 99s. French silks brocade and checked, 21 11s. 6d., worth 23s. Several hundred evening and dinner robes, estimated value 23 10s. 6d., reduced to 15 15s. 6d. 133 superb and costly silk robes, various, will be sold for 1 guinea each, worth from 5 to 13 guineas. Several high-class robes of the most costly brocade flounce and double-silk silks, floral and other magnificent designs, are now marked 6 guineas, positively worth 15s. 6d. Several hundred new French patterns in mantillas, including paillets, sleeve shapes, and rich and costly-trimmed cloaks, will be sold, in cloth, from 10s. 9d. to 2 guineas; in rich black silk, from 15 15s. 6d. to 24s. 6d. positively cost to import, double the price. A large quantity of rich shawls, with silk quilting all round, have been marked 15s. 6d. each, and to be equalled under 30s. 600 pieces of the new broche repara moire will be sold at 9s. 6d. per yard, worth 15s. 3d. Linen, ribbons, lace, and fancy goods, at an extraordinary reduction. The whole of the stock, amounting to £7000, is of the highest order, the goods in every case being genuine and new. Ladies writing from the country may depend upon having their orders executed from the catalogue at advertised prices. The goods will be forwarded carriage free on all parcels exceeding 45s. Send for a detailed catalogue and patterns which will be forwarded. Ladies writing from the country may depend upon having their orders executed from the catalogue at advertised prices. The goods will be forwarded carriage free on all parcels exceeding 45s. Send for a detailed catalogue and patterns which will be forwarded. Amott Brothers and Co., 51 and 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

**NEW SPRING SILKS.** R. WILLEY and SON have low on sale several large parcels of RICH FANCY SILKS, from 2s. 6d. per yard, wide width. PATTERNS SENT POST-FREE. 15 and 16, LUDGATE-STREET, LONDON, E.C. Four doors from St. Paul's.

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